

# Weather

Cloudy today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 52.8 and the minimum 41.7, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 61.7 and 37.2.

# THE CHINA PRESS

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10 CENTS

## BRITAIN DEMAND GERMAN PAYMENT OF £8,000,000,000

Bill For Damages Drawn Up By Government Against Enemy

## ONLY REPARATION

Lloyd George Also Announces Intention To Bring Kaiser To Trial

## ACCOMPLICES, TOO

British Delegates At Peace Conference To Press For Justice

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 7.—The papers state that Mr. Lloyd George will announce today that the cash reparation demanded by Great Britain and the British Dominions from Germany will be £8,000,000,000. The claim was prepared by a committee presided over by Mr. W. M. Hughes, Premier of Australia, and including Lord Curzon.

### Kaiser Must Be Prosecuted

London, December 5.—Mr. Lloyd George in a statement of policy says that the Kaiser must be prosecuted as he was responsible for deliberately provoking the war and the invasion of Belgium. A body of British jurists who are law officers have been consulted and have unanimously recommended that the Kaiser's accomplices and also submarine and mail-trainers of prisoners of war ought to be tried by international law. The British Government at the Peace Conference would press for the execution of justice.

He stated that the Allies are constituting a commission of experts to ascertain the best means of compelling the Central Powers to discharge the cost of the war.

Mr. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking at Westminster today declared that the case for the retention by the British of the German Colonies would be put very strongly at the peace conference.

Mr. F. E. Smith, speaking at Liverpool today, said that the Government intended that not a single yard of the German Colonies shall be returned.

### Before International Court

London, December 6.—Sir John Simon, speaking at Manchester, contended that the peace terms should include a German undertaking to produce the Kaiser before an international tribunal.

Copenhagen, December 6.—A message from Berlin states that a short document, signed by the German Crown Prince on December 1 at Wieringen, has been published, renouncing his rights to the Crowns of Prussia and Germany "which are due to me owing to the Emperor's abdication or other reasons."

The Lokalanzeiger declares that Holland must emphatically decline to extradite the Kaiser to the Allies.

The British speeches demanding the extradition of the ex-Kaiser caused a great sensation in Berlin.

Paris, December 7.—A message from Zurich states that the German Government has decided not to oppose the Allies' demand for the extradition of the ex-Kaiser and ex-Crown Prince for trial by an International Court.

Amsterdam, December 7.—The Wezer Zeitung states that the President of the Soldiers' Council at Hamburg has positively declared that he knew that twenty bags of minted gold had been despatched to the ex-Kaiser.

### (French Wireless)

Lyons, December 7.—The German Government has just decided to make no opposition to the eventual demand of the Powers of the Entente in the event of the latter demanding that the ex-Kaiser and Kronprinz be brought up before an International Court to answer the accusations formulated against them. The German Government has already made known its point of view to Holland.

### (American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, December 7.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—London dispatches say that Mr. Lloyd George has declared that the Kaiser must be prosecuted.

## League Of Nations Should Be Formed Now, Says Asquith

Beginning Must Be Made Before President Wilson Goes Back Home

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 7.—Mr. Lloyd George, in a speech devoted to a defence of his two years of administration, referred to the hesitation, delay and nervousness of the Government at the end of 1916. There was no scramble for the chief place when the Government fell, all being anxious to pass it on to some one else. The Prime Minister claimed that it was impossible for a Government of business men to have been more successful. He justified the side-shows in the Balkans, Palestine and Mesopotamia, and declared that the past two years had been more fruitful as regards progressive legislation than any during the last half century.

Mr. Lloyd George concluded his statement on policy by describing the provisions for soldiers and sailors and the measures for increasing production, housing and other problems of reconstruction. He emphasised that mutual confidence between all classes is necessary to increase output and declared that capital shall not be plundered and labor shall not be sweated.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Rochdale, agreed with the Premier's recent declarations on the subject of reconstruction. He emphasised the significance of President Wilson's visit which marked a new orientation of world politics. A practical beginning of the League of Nations must be made before President Wilson returns. The best security against dangers besetting the Peace Conference was the maintenance of the Anglo-American understanding.

## BRITISH DAY OBSERVED ALL THROUGH AMERICA

Soldiers And Sailors Join Officials In Tribute To Allied Men's Heroism

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, December 8.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—In all communities throughout the United States noteworthy observances were held for British Day, in which American soldiers and sailors joined with officials in paying tribute to the British heroes of the war. The demonstrations marked the cordiality and friendship which exist between British and Americans, unharmed by the German propaganda. The British Information Bureau said "demonstrations such as these do much to frustrate the efforts of the pro-Germans to create ill-feeling between England and the United States."

## ALL TURK WARSHIPS HAVE SURRENDERED

Goebe Included In Fleet Which Is Interned At Constantinople

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 5.—The Admiralty announces that all Turkish warships have surrendered and have been interned at Constantinople. The Goebe, four German submarines and the Russian Black Sea fleet, consisting of the dreadnaught, Volga and six destroyers, have also been handed over to the Allies.

Copenhagen, December 6.—H. M. S. Hercules and a British destroyer flotilla have arrived at Wilhelmshaven.

Copenhagen, December 7.—Three British cruisers and nine destroyers have returned to Copenhagen from the Baltic.

British At Wilhelmshaven. Amsterdam, December 7.—The Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung states a British squadron, under the command of Admiral Browning, arrived at Wilhelmshaven on December 4. Owing to fog, the British warships anchored in the Schilling roadstead. Admiral Browning sent a wireless message, refusing to negotiate with the Soldiers' and Workers' Council.

## Pope Urges Prayer For A Just Peace

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, December 5.—A Papal encyclical summons Catholics everywhere to pray for a just peace and promises that the Pope will use all his influence and that Catholics will loyally execute the decisions of the Peace Conference.

## LOOK OUT!

By T. E. Powers



## PEKING NAMES ENVOYS TO DEAL WITH CANTON

Chu Chi-chien Heads Delegation, With Representatives Of Other Parties

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, December 9.—The Peking Government informed the Canton Government today that Chu Chi-chien will represent the North at the conference to settle the internal situation, assisted by Tang Shou, representing the Tsuchuns, Hsu Fu-su, representing Helong Hsi-lin's party, Wang Yu-ling, representing the Chinotung party, and two others. The delegation will leave Peking on December 15.

## 2,000 GERMAN PLANES TURNED OVER TO ALLIES

Clause In Armistice Referring To Railways, Mines Also Being Carried Out

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 7.—The surrender of 2,000 German aeroplanes, under the terms of the armistice, is proceeding and is expected shortly to be completed.

Paris, December 6.—The French Minister of Finance states that under the financial terms of the armistice, Germany cannot alienate or mortgage railways, mines, forests or any enterprise in which the State is interested. Germany will immediately hand over stock certificates and securities and will restore public and private archives, accounts, surveys, cash reserves, notes of the National Bank of Belgium and assets of French and Belgian banks which have been converted into Marks.

Germany will also hand over the gold she took from Russia, including 325,000,000 francs received from the Soviets.

## British Occupy Cologne, Marching Across Rhine

Belgians Also Reach River While French Are On Way To Mayence

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 7.—Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at Leeds, announced that the British Army was now marching across the Rhine.

London, December 7.—British troops have entered Cologne.

King George and the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert, visiting the British 1st Army, were welcomed in Valenciennes and many other towns, where they were ovated by the troops and inhabitants.

London, December 6.—A Belgian official communiqué reports:

Our advance guards have occupied Munchen-Gladbach, Gellenkirchen and Heimbach and our infantry have reached Hogen and Morsbach.

A British official communiqué reports: Yesterday we continued to march towards Cologne and the Rhine and reached the line Blankenheim, east of Schleiden and the River Erft to south of Grevenbroich.

London, December 5.—A British communiqué reports: We yesterday resumed our march towards the Rhine and in the evening had reached the line Kronenburg-Schleiden-Duren.

Amsterdam, December 6.—A messenger from Dusseldorf states that Belgian troops have occupied a suburb of Dusseldorf on the left bank of the Rhine.

American troops have entered Mayence.

A Belgian communiqué states: Our advance in Rhinisch Prussia continues. We have occupied the left bank of the Rhine at Neuss. We have also occupied Gladbach and Heimbach. Quiet reigns.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Our advanced troops entered Cologne on the night of the 6th.

London, December 8.—A Belgian communiqué announces that a trade

## MURDER AND LOOTING RIFE IN PETROGRAD

Bolsheviks, Fearing Invasion By Allies, Resume Reign Of Terror

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, December 6.—Fearing an Allied invasion of Russia the Bolsheviks are again murdering civilians and plundering and burning houses in Petrograd.

Le Petit Journal states that the British fleet has occupied Revel at the request of the Estonian Government with a view to countering the advance of the Bolsheviks, who have committed unnumbered atrocities.

Stockholm, December 7.—A message from Petrograd states that a Terrorist Commission at Mohileff, alleging the discovery of a counter-revolutionary plot, murdered fourteen persons, including Prince Erikoff and his two sisters, also Prince and Princess Sviatopolk Mirski.

## WILSON WILL ARRIVE IN FRANCE DAY LATE

Sends Wireless From Transport That He Will Get To Brest Friday

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 6.—President Wilson has asked for permission to delay his arrival. He will disembark at Brest on December 13.

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, December 8.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—A wireless message from President Wilson, on board the transport George Washington, indicates that the President will arrive in France Friday, reaching Paris Saturday.

### CHINA SHIP COMPANY TO GET MORE VESSELS

Expect Soon To Expand Service Between San Francisco And Far East

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, December 8.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Jim Kai, Chinese financier and shipping magnate who recently arrived here from China, participated in the directors' meeting of the China Mail Steamship Company, at which he and Mr. Chow were elected directors. The company expects soon to get additional ships for the trans-Pacific trade.

## EXTREMISTS' COUP, LED BY LIEBKNECHT, FAILURE IN BERLIN

Outbreak By Spartacus Group Easily Quelled By Troops

## MANY ARE KILLED

Soldiers, Armed With Machine-Guns, Uphold Ebert Government

## NEW FIGHT LIKELY

Bolshevik Leader Rallying His Forces To Make Fresh Attempt

(French Wireless)

Amsterdam, December 7.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). Very grave trouble broke out in Berlin on December 6. The extremists took possession of some of the suburbs and defended them with great stubbornness, employing machine-guns. They attempted to take by assault the center of the capital which was occupied by the Administration and the Government troops. Fierce battles occurred at certain points, the number of dead and wounded on both sides was very heavy. The situation continues to be very disturbed and grave events are expected to occur in Berlin.

Lyons, December 7.—From Zurich. A great number of arrests have taken place at Mayence, where trouble has broken out. The military engineering park there has been entirely looted. It is announced that several persons have been killed or injured. All the shops are closed.

There have also been very grave disorders at Cologne. The mob rushed the military docks. Four of the pillagers were killed and a number of persons were wounded.

### Liebknecht Coup Fails

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 8.—A message from Zurich states that the Bolshevik coup d'etat in Berlin, planned by Dr. Liebknecht and the Spartacus group, failed pitifully. The Government troops used their weapons, especially machine-guns, ruthlessly, and Dr. Liebknecht's forces, who were also armed with machine-guns and bombs, were utterly routed and fled in disorder, abandoning a great number of killed and wounded. The losses of the Government troops were slight. Dr. Liebknecht, it is stated, intends to rally his forces, so possibly fighting may be resumed.

London, December 8.—The situation in Berlin is not clear, but apparently there are two movements: firstly the Spartacus attempt to seize power, and secondly a movement by the soldiers against the socialist extremists.

### Soviet Executive Arrested

Copenhagen, December 7.—A message from Berlin states that at a meeting of soldiers from the front, a soldier announced that the Executive Committee of the Berlin Soviet had been arrested. A procession was thereupon organized and demonstrated before the Chancellery, demanding the establishment of a Republic, with Herr Ebert as first President. Herr Ebert, asked if he would agree to this, replied that he must confer first with the Government. He denounced the arrest of the members of the Executive Committee and declared that the Government was not responsible for that action. The Committee, he said, must be released immediately.

A later message reports that subsequently, the demonstrators not having dispersed, soldiers turned machine-guns on them and general firing ensued. Sixteen persons were killed and fifteen were wounded.

London, December 6.—A message received in Amsterdam from Berlin states that the Ebert Government has been greatly strengthened by the adhesion of a number of Guards regiments which have returned from the front.

Amsterdam, December 6.—The Westphalian Allgemeine Zeitung reports that Dr. Liebknecht has declared that he has Berlin in his hands and in a few days people would be amazed at what happens.



A wave of Bolshevism would run from Berlin to the Rhine carrying everything before it.

**New Evidence Against Kaiser**  
The *Neue Allgemeine Zeitung* says that an examination of the private correspondence of the ex-Kaiser has begun at the Royal Castle with a view to publishing the portion essential to the establishment of the guilt for the war.

Copenhagen, December 8.—A message from Berlin states that Herr Fischer, announcing the forthcoming publication of a series of documents found in the archives of the German Foreign Office, declares that marginal notes reveal the personal responsibility of the ex-Kaiser for the war.

**Shooting In Cologne**  
Copenhagen, December 8.—Serious riots occurred in Cologne on December 3. A mob plundered shops and attempted to raid a food depot but retreated when they were faced by machine-guns. Conflicts between the mob and police took place throughout the night. There were a number of casualties.

Copenhagen, December 8.—A message from Berlin states that four thousand officers and non-commissioned officers have resolved to establish a corps for the purpose of upholding the Ebert Government.

A German official note states that Germany is on the verge of famine. The bread ration will not exceed eight grammes per day after the middle of February. The Austrian situation is said to be even graver. Vienna is without coal and the running of railway trains and street lighting will cease shortly. Food supplies, it is said, will not last beyond December 31.

Copenhagen, December 8.—The West German Players' Union has prohibited affiliated unions to play football with the armies of occupation.

Copenhagen, December 8.—Polish troops have occupied Brest-Litovsk and also the districts south of Lemberg after defeating the Ukrainians.

Amsterdam, December 8.—Elections to the German National Assembly will be held on January 15. Another Republic Proclaimed

Amsterdam, December 8.—A meeting at Cologne has decided to proclaim the Independent Republic of the Rhineland and Westphalia.

A group of men has seized at Essen, Krupp's newspaper, *The Westfaelische Zeitung*.

Amsterdam, December 7.—A message from Munich states that the elections for the Bavarian Diet will be held on January 12. All male and female subjects who are over the age of twenty will be allowed to vote, and any male or female Bavarian aged at least 25, can be elected.

Copenhagen, December 7.—A message from Berlin states that returned troops, headed by officers and with Imperial flags, demonstrated in Munich, demanding the convocation of a National Assembly.

**Old Regime With New Name**  
**Wields Power In Berlin**  
(French Wireless)

Paris, December 8.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The *Vossische Zeitung* remarks that the Dragons of the Guard under the traditional "Hoch" in honor of the Kaiser as they enter Berlin.

It is pointed out that the administrative personnel in Berlin, whose loyalty to the old regime is well known, remains in office. The same life goes on. The German diplomats have not been changed and the same Pan-Germans who used to represent the Imperial authority in Berlin now speak in the name of the Revolutionary Government in Berlin. When for local reasons a change is considered necessary, the new person appointed belongs to the same school. In Switzerland for

instance, when Baron von Romberg had to go from Bern, people hoped that the republican Conrad Haussmann was going to take his place, but a functionary of the Imperial Government, von Rosenberg, was appointed. One may therefore suppose with the army, the civilians in the administrations and the diplomats would be beforehand in favor of a restoration. The public still preserves the nationalist ideas that helped Bismarck to make the Empire and permitted its maintenance, while revenge is already being talked about. Though all the rumors of anti-revolutionary plots reported in neutral papers may not be in accordance with the actual facts, they are at least a sign that everybody considers such movements as possible and probable.

The *Neue Hadschelands Zeitung* in a recent issue wrote: "It will be necessary to guarantee the right of having a Government freely chosen. The nationalists will gather the votes of the electors who wish to have a hereditary president or emperor and if they succeed in getting together an important majority they will have won the game."

## LIANG SHIH-YI FLEES AFTER THREAT ON LIFE

**Goes To Tientsin When Chang Tso-lin Sends Him Fiery Message**

(Reuter's Pacific Service)  
Peking, December 8.—General Chang Tso-lin, Tsuchun of Fengtien, recently wrote to Mr. Liang Shih-yi as follows:

"The Tsuchuns have learned that you are obstructing them regarding the election of General Tso K'un as Vice-President. Unless this obstruction ceases, it is feared personal violence will be offered to you."

Mr. Liang shortly after receiving the above communication went to the railway station to bid farewell to Baron Haysashi, and he was next seen in Tientsin, where he is still.

## ASQUITH FOLLOWERS ALL HAVE OPPOSITION

**Faction Of Former Premier Faces Hard Fight For Seats In Commons**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, December 8.—It is noteworthy that there is not a single supporter of Mr. Asquith standing for Parliament who is not opposed.

London, December 7.—At a meeting in Glasgow, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said that Labor must be in official opposition to the Government, which was not coalition, but a rampart of reaction.

Mr. Robert Smillie, President of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, said that if three hundred Labor Members were returned they would invite the help of the Sinn Fein Members.

## 68 Dead, 151 Injured In French Rail Wreck

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, December 8.—Sixty-eight persons were killed and 151 injured through a collision between a leave train and another at the station at Lothens.

## CECIL CHESTERTON DEAD

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, December 7.—Mr. Cecil Chesterton, the well known journalist, has died while serving as a private with the British army in France.

## ALLIED AMBASSADORS SEE METZ CEREMONY

**Marshal Foch, Surrounded By Army Commanders, Welcomes President Poincare**

(French Wireless)  
Paris, December 8.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The President of the Republic, accompanied by the President of the Council, the Ministers of the Bureaus of the Chambers, senators and deputies, as well as the American, British and Italian ambassadors, arrived at Metz on Sunday morning.

To the words of welcome addressed to him by Marshal Foch, who was surrounded by the civilian authorities and the commanders of the Allied armies, the President of the Republic expressed the emotion he felt at being received at the gates of the ancient city of Lorraine which has just been rendered back to the Motherland by the chiefs of the Allied armies, to whom France is happy to testify her gratitude and admiration.

At the end of the review, which marched past on the Esplanade, M. Poincare gave to Marshal Foch the insignia of his new dignity as a Marshal of France.

Early in the afternoon the President of the Republic was received with ceremony at the Hotel de Ville by the Mayor of Metz and delivered a speech addressed to the town of Metz in the course of which he said:

"The whole of France thrilled with joy on the day our victorious troops entered Metz. The Government of the Republic expresses to you the infinite happiness which it feels to see you at last take again your place which has long been empty in the home of the great French family."

After recalling all the historic memories connected with the past glories and loyalty of Metz, all the qualities of heart, energy and soul which characterize its population and which have not grown less during forty-eight years of German domination and oppression, the President of the Republic concluded in these terms: "Dear town of Metz, your dream has vanished. There is France who comes back to you and opens her arms to you."

## Bomb Left By Germans Causes Loss Of Life

**Ten Killed And More Injured By Explosion In Ghent**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Ghent, December 8.—Sparks from an engine caused a fire which exploded a bomb that had been hidden by the Germans. Ten persons were killed and several were injured and considerable damage was done.

## Allies Enter Ukraine After Revolt Breaks

**Troops Cross Frontiers From Bessarabia; Urged To Occupy Black Sea Ports**

(American Wireless To Reuter)  
Washington, December 7.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Allied troops have entered the Ukraine.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Constantinople, December 5.—A revolution has broken out in Ukraine. Ukrainians here are urging the Allies to occupy the Russian Black Sea ports.

Paris, December 5.—A Russian wireless message states that Allied troops have crossed the Bessarabian frontier and entered Ukraine.

## FRENCH CLASS OF 1810 WILL BE DEMOBILISED

**Four Classes Have Been Freed From Service Since Signing Of Armistice**

(French Wireless)  
Paris, December 8.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The President of the Council and the Minister for War has just ordered the immediate release of the 1810 class under the same conditions as the 1890 class. The measure must be carried out before December 20. Since the armistice four classes have already been demobilized, those for 1887, 1888 and 1889 on November 16 and the 1890 class on November 26.

## LORD ROBERT CECIL TO BE AT CONFERENCE

**Will Attend Peace Meeting As Head Of British League Of Nations Section**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, December 6.—Lord Robert Cecil attends the Peace Conference as head of the British League of Nations section.

## POLISH REPRESENTATION AT CONFERENCE HINTED

**British Government Intimates It Favors Presence Of Delegates Of New Power**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, December 5.—The Government has intimated that they are in favor of Polish representation at the Peace Conference, where Polish interests are involved.

## EAT BANQUET IN PLANE 2,000 FEET IN THE AIR

**Nine Men Enjoy Aerial Thanksgiving Dinner To Celebrate Opening Of Mail Service**

(American Wireless To Reuter)  
Washington, December 4. (delayed).—(Received by French Wireless Station).—The first aerial banquet in history was held in an airplane 2,000 feet above the new flying field of the United States Air-Mail Service at Elizabeth, N. J., to mark the inauguration of the field. During the flight on the last leg of the Washington-Philadelphia-New York air mail route a real Thanksgiving dinner was served to nine persons.

Captain Lipaner, superintendent of the Air Mail Service, said: "We will have machines which will carry a ton and a half of mail and the days of freight and parcels post by airplane are coming."

## MR. OBATA AVOIDED BY LU CHENG-HSIANG

**China's Delegate To Peace Conference Unwilling To See New Japanese Minister**

(Reuter's Pacific Service)  
Peking, December 9.—Numerous reports regarding the diplomatic illness of Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang at Yokohama preventing him from going to Tokio appear to boil down to the fact that Mr. Lu did not desire to resume relations with Mr. Obata, the newly appointed Japanese Minister to China, with whom his diplomatic and personal experiences have been very unhappy.

Japan's final decision to send Mr. Obata to Peking is puzzling diplomatic circles here, as Mr. Obata will be severely handicapped whatever Japan's policy may be. The appointment is considered a direct contradiction of the recent pronouncements of Japan regarding her change of policy, and it will be interesting to see whether the appointment or the change of policy is the dominating factor or whether the present conflicting appearances are merely a faithful index.

## MASARYK IN PARIS

(French Wireless)  
Lyons, December 7.—The President of the Czechoslovak Republic, M. Masaryk, arrived on Saturday morning at the Gare du Nord, where military honors were accorded him. He was received on Saturday afternoon at the Elysee by President Poincare.

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## BRITISH RAILWAY MEN ARE GIVEN CONCESSIONS

Win Demand For Eight-Hour Day And Strike Is Averted

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, December 6.—The Premier has intervened in the railway trouble.

The railway trouble has been settled. The Board of Trade has conceded the demand of the railwaymen for an eight hour day which is applicable to all wage earners on the railways of Great Britain and Ireland, numbering half a million. This comes into force on February 1. The existing conditions of service are to remain unaltered pending the decision of a committee which is to be set up as soon as possible to review wages and other conditions of service of railwaymen in Great Britain.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., General Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, declared the settlement was eminently satisfactory and a good augury for the future.

## BRITISH SACRIFICED TO CARRY U.S. TROOPS

Took Ships Off South African Trade And From Dominions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, December 7.—The Shipping Controller, interviewed, stated that 60 percent of American troops were carried and escorted by British ships. In order to do this every passenger steamer was removed from South Africa, with which trade was practically killed, and all fast passenger steamers were removed from India and Australia. Our consequent loss of essential imports exceeded one million tons, while the Dominions bore their hardships of isolation uncompensatingly.

## 60,000 Britishers Are Repatriated

French General Also Arrives In Berlin To Superintend Return Of Prisoners

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, December 7.—211,000 officers and 56,634 of other ranks, also 2,752 civilians, have been repatriated to Great Britain since the conclusion of the armistice.

(French Wireless)  
Paris, December 8.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). A message from Berlin to the Frankfurt Gazette announces: "General Dupont, charged with the organization of the transport and repatriation of French prisoners of war, has arrived in Berlin. He is staying at the palace formerly occupied by the French Embassy."

## Attempt Made To Kill President Of Portugal

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Lisbon, December 6.—An unsuccessful attempt has been made to shoot the President.

### Musicals Given

A delightful musicale was given at the Astor House yesterday evening by Mrs. B. Atwood Robinson. Eighty attended and enjoyed numbers by Mrs. Powell and Mrs. Isherwood and a trio composed of Mrs. Powell, Miss Macleod and Dr. Billingham. The trio played Mendelssohn's "Trio in D minor" for piano, violin and cello, and Mrs. Isherwood followed with three dainty songs, "One Fine Day," by d'Hardelot, and Nedham's "Fairy's Lullaby."

Mrs. Powell played two piano solos, Debussy's "Arabesque" and "Spring," by Mirovitch. Mrs. Isherwood then rendered a song cycle, "The Life of a Rose," by Liza Lehmann. Mrs. Armistead was the accompanist.



## Conditions In West Siberia Approach Russia In Chaos

Communications Are Interrupted And Disintegration Is Feared Unless Allies Unite On Definite Policy

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Vladivostok, December 7.—Telegraphic communication with Western Siberia is interrupted. It is generally thought that conditions there are fraught with serious consequences. The crux of the situation in Eastern Siberia is the attitude of Attaman Semenov, whose defiance of the Supreme Governor is deplored by the intelligent classes but appeals to the lower classes who are prone to anarchy and whose minds have been poisoned by Bolshevik propaganda.

Attaman Semenov, who was previously an anathema of the working classes, has now sprung into popularity, and elements of confusion are brewing from Lake Baikal to the Pacific. Russians bitterly contend that the Allies are solely to blame for this condition of affairs, and that notwithstanding their warmly worded proclamations, their object is to establish a protectorate over this vast, richly mineralized territory. Russians say further that the Allies, under cover of altruism and democracy, covet the Amur goldfields. Owing to these supposed ulterior motives, the deepest unrest exists among the masses and turbulence among spilted Cosacks such as Attaman Semenov and Kalmukoff, who act precipitately, being men of action and not diplomats.

Moreover, popular opinion has been led astray by the Allies, whose policy is divided and not united as regards Russia. This feeling is spreading among all classes of Russians and is driving the lower classes to arms and Bolshevism and is antagonizing the intelligent classes, and is increasing the unpopularity of the Allies, each in turn being reproached for the special role that the Russians consider they have played in creating the present conditions. People recall with regret that the gallant General Gaidar was spirited away from East Siberia at the moment when he commenced to take prompt energetic measures. General Gaidar, having fought his way through superior enemy forces, unexpectedly opened up Western Siberia while the Allies were sitting in council discussing the impossibility of establishing communications westwards during the present year. It is publicly stated that the Allies are divided among themselves. If so it will be disastrous for Russia.

Interviewed by Reuter's correspondent just prior to his departure

westwards, General Gaidar said, half in jest and half in earnest, that it was as essential to declare martial law among the Allies as among the Russians in order effectively to restore normal conditions. The intelligent classes stand aghast at the fatal laissez faire policy of the Allies, owing to which the country is drifting hopelessly.

Western Siberia, freed of the Bolsheviks by the Czechs, showed signs of recovery, but at the present time it is very disturbed. The present Omsk Government, although the strongest since the October Bolshevik coup d'état, has not an efficient army, which is the main attribute of power, and is beset with intrigues carried on by Tchernoff and the Left Wing Socialists. Moreover, it has antagonized all classes by imposing heavy taxes on articles of first necessity. Should the Left Wing Socialists and Bolsheviks combine, the Government's position would be precarious, and the bourgeoisie would be involved in deadly peril for supporting intervention. Russia's flower of the intelligent classes have already perished, and unless the Allies act vigorously, the wave of desolation and destruction that has passed over Russia may pass over Western Siberia. Communications are daily becoming worse, and the continuation of the present Allied policy may doom thousands of miles of territory to pass through chaos and bloodshed, and famine, aggravated by hundreds of thousands of fugitives and refugees who have inundated Western Siberia, and whose ranks are now augmented by a wave of destitute soldiers released from captivity. Papers here of all shades of opinion are alarmed at the situation and implore the Allies to declare openly their real intentions and policy and to act immediately, or leave Russia to work out her own destiny.

## NINE MORE GIVE SURETY IN GERMAN BANK SUITS

Appear In Mixed Court On Summons Following Claims By Liquidators

In response to summons issued following the institution of suit by the Bureau of Liquidation of the Deutsche Asiatische Bank, nine more Germans appeared before Assistant Grant Jones and Magistrate Ld in the Mixed Court yesterday to give security.

Those sued and the amounts claimed are: J. Beckman, Tls. 299.76 and interest; Dr. Gruen, Tls. 315,873.56 and Tls. 302,000; Dr. V. Schab, Tls. 964,560; P. Decuri, Tls. 1,214.05; P. Seebach, Tls. 1,182.37; Karl Hess, Tls. 299.52; T. Schuman, Tls. 2,075.75; A. Giesel, Tls. 5,669.40; P. Bayer and Co., Farben fabriken Vorm, Tls. 8,946.53.

A claim for Tls. 31,622.69 is filed against the Austrian Lloyd S. W. Co. and a summons was ordered to be served upon Mr. W. Pucher.

## MISS DENEGRÉ AWARDED TAELS 6,000 DAMAGES

Verdicts In Suits Against Mr. Brodie Clarke Given By Sir Havilland

Miss Francesca Denegri was awarded damages of Taels 6,000; Mr. E. C. Denegri, Taels 2,349.49; and Mrs. Denegri, Taels 1,500, by Judge Sir Havilland de Saumarez in the British Supreme Court yesterday morning, the verdict in an action brought by plaintiffs against Mr. Brodie A. Clark. The damages were claimed as a result of a collision between motor cars owned by plaintiffs and defendant on Bubbling Well Road April 21.

The decision came after testimony by Dr. Feuch and arguments of counsel, Mr. H. F. Wilkinson for the plaintiffs, and Mr. E. W. Godfrey for defendant.

Mr. Denegri sued for the amount allowed, the Court terming the Taels 5,349.49 for damages to the automobile as reasonable. Miss Denegri asked Taels 15,000 and Mrs. Denegri sued for Taels 5,000.

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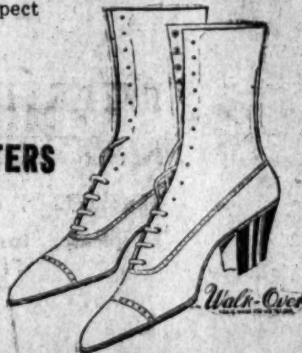
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## ALSO CE-LORRAINE BALL TO AID SIBERIAN RELIEF

Elaborate Fete To Be Given At French Club On December 31

An Abbatian and Lorrainian fancy dress ball will be held at the Cercle Sportif Francoais on the evening of December 31 in aid of the French Red Cross in Siberia.

Fancy dress will be optional but the committee hopes that as many persons as possible will attend in costumes of Alsace and Lorraine. Masks will not be worn. The ballroom will be elaborately dressed with the colors of France, Alsace and Lorraine, flags, city coats-of-arms and like appropriate decorations and two orchestras will be provided so that there will be a continuous program of music throughout the evening. A supper will be served at 11 a.m.

The Club extends a hearty invitation to French and Allied returned officers and men, who are asked to attend in uniform. Tickets may be had of members and will be placed for booking in the principal stores. The price of admission will be 45 for each person, including the cost of supper. The proceeds, after deducting expenses, will be turned over to the funds of the French Red Cross in Siberia.

## INFLUENZA HITS FRANCE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, December 6.—An increase of cases of influenza was noticeable in Paris and the provinces last week, when 184 deaths from this disease occurred in Paris and Lyons. The hospitals are full.



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"The larger Cigarette with a Pedigree"



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**HEARST AGENT GIVEN  
GERMAN PRIVILEGES**

Special Favors Granted Correspondent, Official Investigation Into Enemy Propaganda

(American Wireless To Reuter)  
Washington, December 7.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—A representative of the Department of Justice, testifying today before the Senate committee investigating the German propaganda circulated through the Hearst Agency, said that cables from Ambassador Hornum to the German Foreign Office revealed that special favors had been granted to Dr. William Bayard Hale, Hearst's correspondent. He also told the committee that the publicity organization of Dr. Bernard Dernburg, the German propagandist in America, had been working in confederation with an agent of the German Embassy since the beginning of the war.

**PRINCE FUSHIMI GIVEN  
MILITARY HONORS IN U.S.**

Met By Troops At Washington Station, Which Flies Japanese Flag

(American Wireless To Reuter)  
Washington, December 8.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Prince Higashi Fushimi was accorded high military honors on his arrival in Washington Saturday night to be the guest of the United States. The special train, bringing the prince and his suite, which included a number of high Japanese officials, was met at the station by a detachment of cavalry and crowds lined the streets as he was escorted to his hotel. The Japanese flag was unfurled at the station and at the State Department.

**TENTH OF U.S. TROOPS  
QUALIFIED FOR OFFICERS**

Eleven Percent Of Privates Passed Mental Test For Commissions

(American Wireless To Reuter)  
Washington, December 8.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Of the 1,500,000 enlisted men in the United States army subjected to the tests, eleven percent were found to be qualified mentally to become officers, according to an official report issued here today.

**WORLD COMMERCIAL  
CONGRESS PROPOSED**

Would Be For Purpose Of Establishing Policy Of International Trade Co-operation

(American Wireless To Reuter)  
Washington, December 8.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The United States Chamber of Commerce advocates calling an international convention of commercial organizations as soon as possible to bring about a world-wide policy of international economy and co-operation.

**CHARLES PEIZ SUCCEEDS  
TO SCHWAB'S POSITION**

Emergency Fleet Corporation To Continue Operations On Large Scale

(American Wireless To Reuter)  
Washington, December 8.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—A wireless message from President Wilson, on board the transport George Washington, accepted the resignation of Charles M. Schwab, Director-General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Charles Peiz, Vice-President and General Manager, will assume Mr. Schwab's office and continue operations on the same large scale.

**British Women Want  
Freedom In Industry**

Lady Rhonda Memorialises Lloyd George On Behalf Of Industrial League

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, December 7.—Lady Rhonda, on behalf of the Women's Industrial League, has memorialised Mr. Lloyd George on the subject of the claims of women to freedom of industrial employment. Mr. Lloyd George replied that when the pledges of the Trade Unions were fulfilled women would find ample scope and no discrimination would be made against women in new industries. The Prime Minister stated that he supported the principle of equal pay for equal output.

**Sweden Withdraws  
Envoys In Russia**

Also Advises Its Subjects In That Country To Come Home

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Stockholm, December 8.—The Swedish Government has recalled its Consular and Diplomatic representatives from Russia, except two officials of the Legation. The Government has also withdrawn the privilege of despatching and receiving couriers from M. Vorovsky, the Soviet Government's representative in Stockholm, because he abused his privilege by importing Bolshevist literature from Russia. The Government has suggested that M. Vorovsky and the other members of the Soviet Legation in Stockholm should leave Sweden. Swedes in Russia are advised to return home.

**BRITISH LIGHT CRUISER  
STRIKES MINE AND SINKS**

Eleven Men Missing After Cassandra Goes Down In Baltic

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, December 6.—The Admiralty announces that the a.s.s. Cassandra struck a mine in the Baltic on December 5 and sank. Eleven men were missing. London, December 7.—The Cassandra, which was sunk by a mine in the Baltic on December 5, was a new type of light cruiser.

**POLICE RAID QUARTERS  
OF GERMAN AID SOCIETY**

No Charges Framed Pending Investigation Of Seized Documents And Papers

Pending an investigation of the books and papers seized in the raid on the offices of the Deutsche Hilfsfond Friday, no charges have been framed against the organization or its officers. All letters, accounts and documents were confiscated and are being closely investigated. The raid was made by Settlement police, who conducted a three hours search of the quarters at 3 Klänge Road. Police officials will not assign reasons for the sudden raiding of the German Society which supplied funds during the war to enemy subjects having no visible means of support.

**American Industry  
To Be Shown In Films**

The first of a series of American industrial film programs will be given under the auspices of The American Association of China at the Olympic Theater, December 18.

The object of this series of exhibitions is to present to the Chinese business community as vividly as possible the facts concerning American industry—particularly manufacturing and machinery. Each program will provide interesting and instructive entertainment, covering many sides of American activity in this field, gotten up primarily to appeal to the Chinese business community. Members are requested to assist the Committee in placing tickets among their Chinese friends and business associates where they will do the most good. Those desiring to do so may apply to the Secretary, Mr. A. S. Goldsmith, care of American Club, No. 35 Nanjing Road.

**956 Pogrom Victims  
Buried At Lemberg**

Impossible To Estimate Number Buried Under Ruins Of Houses

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Stockholm, December 6.—The Jewish Press Bureau states that up to the present 956 victims of the pogrom have been buried at Lemberg. It is impossible to estimate the number of persons buried under the ruins of houses and synagogues.

**Returned Soldiers  
Form Organisation**

British Officers And Men Have Meeting To Discuss Permanent Organisation

Plans for an association to bring and keep together British officers and men returned from the front and render assistance when needed were set afoot at a meeting held at the Astor House Sunday afternoon and attended by about 25 men who have come back to Shanghai from the service. The chair was occupied by Major Manners, who stated the object of the gathering and suggested a policy of co-operation and comradeship with their French brothers-in-arms who have already formed an organization here. It was unanimously agreed to invite Sir Everard Fraser to act as first president of the organization and the matter of selecting a name was left to the committee. The committee elected was as follows: Major Manners, Major Hilton-Johnson, Capt. Seely, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Crane and Mr. Chadwick. Mrs. J. W. Jackson, Marsh and Murray, who had offered to give whatever assistance they could, were elected as ex-officio members of the general committee. The association will meet once a month, and the initial meeting in the form of a dinner will be held December 21.

**Sicawei Weather Report**

Monday, December 9, 1918.  
Weather 4 A.M. 9 A.M.  
Bar at Cent. mm. 769.30 769.45  
Bar at Cent. inches. 26.29 26.29  
Variation for mm. 24h. -0.15 -1.23  
Variation for mm. 12h. 10.74 -0.13  
Wind-Direction Calms ENE  
Wind-Kilom per hour 0 13  
Wind-Miles 0 11.3  
Temperature-Cen 5.1 19.7  
Temperature-Fah 41.4 67.5  
Humidity 90 71  
Nebulosity 5-10 10  
Rainfall mm. — 10  
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**CZECH GOVERNMENT  
MOBILISES MANHOOD**

Military Service Ordered For All Between Ages Of 18 And 46

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Amsterdam, December 7.—According to a telegram published by the Kolische Zeitung the Czech-Slovak Government is mobilising all men between eighteen and forty-six years of age.

**EFFORTS TO HALT STRIKE  
IN LANCASHIRE FAILURE**

100,000 Cotton Workers Were Scheduled To Walk Out On Saturday

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, December 7.—Efforts to prevent a cotton strike in Lancashire have failed. 100,000 workers will come out today over the question of wages.

**GENERAL VON BELOW DEAD**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, December 6.—A message from Zurich states that General von Below, formerly commanding the German armies holding the Lens and Cambrai sector, is dead.

**WILSON IS HONORED BY  
UNIVERSITY OF CRACOW**

Polish-American League Formed By Former President Of Polish State Council

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Berne, December 7.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The Polish Press Bureau issues the following news: The dignity of an Honorary Member of the University of Cracow has been conferred on President Wilson. The former President of the State

Council, M. Fulaski, has created a Polish-American League to strengthen the bonds of friendship between Poland and America.

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BEST  
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### Peking Political Notes From Chinese Press

Mr. Chien Nung-hsun, the Acting Premier, has despatched a lengthy telegram to the seven members of the Administrative Council in Canton. He suggests the appointment of ten delegates from each side and the holding of the session in Nanking. He also pointed out the coming conference could not be compared with the peace conference in 1918 as there were two governments at that time, while at present the Peking administration is the only recognized government.

The appointment of Mr. Chien as the Northern delegate to the Peace Conference was asked by Mr. Chao Ping-ling, the Northern emissary, who has been touring the South and negotiating with the Southern leaders. The reasons that Mr. Chao set forth were that the coming conference will be responsible for a great deal of administrative changes, that the appointment of the Southern delegate will be based upon the status of the Northern representative and that the status of the Acting Premier would elevate the importance of the conference.

The South demands the closing of both the Peking and the Deputé Parliaments and would leave the question of their existence to the Peace Conference, according to a telegram transmitted by General Li Shou to Peking.

The Cabinet has instructed Mr. Chang Chung-huan, the Chinese Minister to Tokyo, to urge Mr. Lu Chang-huan to proceed to Tokyo at once to confer with the Mikado in spite of his indisposition. It has instructed Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to Washington, to represent China at the peace table before the arrival of Mr. Lu.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has instructed Dr. Wu Tze-fang, the son of Dr. Wu Tze-fang, to proceed at once to Japan and accompany Mr. Lu Chang-huan in his mission to the peace conference.

The Chaotung Clique refuses to elect the Vice-president. Mr. Liang Shih-yi has gone to Tientsin. The An Fu Club has been obliged to postpone the election.

Mr. Shen Ming-chang has been chosen as Civil Governor of Shanxi and Mr. Hsu Shih-yung, the minister of Communications, for the Hsian Governorship. The mandate for their appointment will be issued shortly.

### News Briefs

John Sherwin Brenneman, son of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Brenneman, celebrated his tenth birthday with a party attended by 150 at the Royal Acute Society lecture hall Saturday afternoon. Tea, moving pictures and a light-of-hand performance by Mr. Deann comprised the program. The hall was decorated with American flags, chrysanthemums, mountain ash, bamboo and potted palms. The guests included U.S. Consul-General Thomas Sammons, Judge C. S. Lobingier, the Misses Allen, Mrs. Bradley and son, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Benjamin, daughter and nephew, Miss Brockman, Mrs. Boynton and son, Masters Lindsay, Alfred and John Biechyniden, Mr. and Mrs. Clark and two sons, Miss Patricia Clement, Mrs. Coulton and two children, Mrs. Espey and two children, Mrs. Elliott and two children, Dr. G. F. Fitch, Miss Alice Fitch, Mr. George A. Fitch and two children, Mrs. Crooks, Mr. Fairfield, Mrs. Penn and son, Mr. and Mrs. Gater and daughter, Mrs. Henzinger and two children, Mrs. Hayes and son, Miss Margaret Koss, Mr. H. F. Kay, Mrs. Myers and two children, Master Paul Merriott, Mrs. Allen Loehr and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. McCracken and four children, Mrs. McCree and four children, Mrs. McKee and son, Mrs. W. A. B. Nichols, Miss Nikolovsky, Mr. E. R. O'Brien, Mrs. Robert and three children, Miss Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Rumsey, Mrs. H. Atwood Robinson, Mrs. Hatkinson and five children, Mrs. Stacy Ransom, Mr. and Mrs. Stebbins, Mrs. Squires and two sons, Masters Alden Seth and

Pringle, Mrs. Sullivan and four children, the Misses Twigg and Mrs. P. O'Brien Twigg, Mrs. Wilbur and three children, Master Gilbert and Miss Roberta White, Mrs. Yates and daughter, Mr. Deann, Mr. Woo and four children, Messrs. Dayton, Bates, Brennan, Cradle and Flaherty of the U.S. Navy and Miss Duff of Kolling.

Victims of a series of daylight downtown robberies got satisfaction yesterday when the Mixed Court sentenced the perpetrator to 18 months' imprisonment. The various hauls included: a typewriter, electric fan and clothing belonging to Mr. L. W. Dupree, 4 Canton Road, reading lamp, carpet and 25 gramophone records from 31 Nanking Road; a typewriter of Mr. T. Murakami, 29 Nanking Road, and a bicycle belonging to Mr. A. Springberg, 16 Nanking Road.

The Second Class Chiaocho has been conferred on Mr. Ivan Chen, the Shanghai Commissioner of Foreign Affairs. Many local officials called on Mr. Chen yesterday to offer their congratulations.

A cablegram will be despatched to President Wilson, asking him for his support for the proposal to be made at the Peace Conference to let China fix its tariff rates, according to decisions arrived at yesterday at a meeting of the International Tariff Equalization Society recently inaugurated at Shanghai. The message will be signed by the officers of the society including Mr. Chang Chien, former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Messrs. Chu Pao-san and Shen Lien-fang and a number of other prominent Chinese merchants.

A packed house saw the first installment of the new eight-epoch film

dramatization of Dumas' "Count of Monte Cristo" at the Apollo Theater last evening. The audience expressed much pleasure with the early developments of this famous novel, which is admirably staged and well photographed.

According to British papers received in Shanghai yesterday, King George has granted authority to wear Chinese decorations to the following: Mr. W. Bulard, of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., the Third Class Chiaocho; Mr. C. G. G. Pearson, District Salt Inspector in Shanghai, the Fourth Class Chiaocho; Messrs. W. Price and E. Watson, Customs College, Peking, and Mr. W. B. Cooper, formerly of the Customs College, Peking, the Fifth Class Chiaocho; Mr. K. J. McQueen, Captain Superintendent of the Shanghai Municipal Police, Major A. H. Hilton-Johnson, Deputy Superintendent of the Shanghai Municipal Police and Mr. W. Armstrong, Chief Detective Inspector, the Fourth Class Wenfu; Mr. V. Smith, Deputy Postal Commissioner, Tientsin, the Fifth Class Wenfu.

The Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong has decided to expel all members of enemy countries who have taken up arms against the Allies.

The death is announced of Captain Ernest George William Davidson 42, N. the commander of the British steamer Otranto who was lost at sea October 6. Mrs. Davidson was formerly Miss Winifred Laund of Shanghai.

Captain L. d'Oliveira and Lieutenant C. E. Bred arrived here from Hongkong by the E. N. steamer Suikyung yesterday.

The result of the drawing of the Fowhattan Club War Savings Raffle for December, drawn last evening,

follows: 1st prize, \$2,456, drawn by ticket No. 763; 2nd, \$745.66, drawn by ticket No. 896; 3rd, \$475.66, drawn by ticket No. 799; and 4 consolation prizes of \$200.00 each drawn by tickets Nos. 260, 1266, 284, 1083, 417, 726, 427 and 8.

The German Garden on Avenue Joffre is to go under the auctioneer's hammer at 3 p.m. tomorrow.

The French concession and the French and many Allied homes were bright with flags yesterday and Sunday in celebration of President Poincaré's entry into Strasbourg and Metz.

Mr. T. C. White, of Peking, arrived in Shanghai Sunday evening and is stopping at the Astor House.

The holding of an exhibition of middle school work in Kiangsu Province was decided upon Sunday at the meeting of the National Vocational Association of China. The exhibition will be held in Nanking in May.

The death is announced of Mr. Chen Fang, a graduate of Columbia University, which took place in Pingchow, Hunan. Mr. Chen specialized in mining and was engaged in mining work in Hunan after his return from the States in 1916. Mr. Chen suffered extensively during the civil strife in Hengshan, Hunan, where his home is located. He was only 29 years old.

Tenders for the supply of 11,000 feet wrought iron or steel pipe with screwed sleeve joints, eight pieces wrought iron or steel T pieces and eight pieces wrought iron or steel right angle bends will be opened by the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration at three o'clock on the afternoon of February 11.

A lecture on "Alcohol and the Next Generation" will be delivered by Dr. G. A. Huntley at the Carlton Cafe at 5:30 p.m. next Tuesday. The meeting, which is given under the auspices of the Men's Total Abstinence League, will be presided over by Judge Charles S. Lobingier and all interested in temperance work are invited to attend. Tea will be served from 5 to 5:30 p.m. at a charge of 50 cents.

A Chinese appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday charged with theft of 146 pairs of boots and shoes from a shop in Wayside. The accused pleaded that he had been given the footwear to dispose of by the real thief and was given three months. He made the mistake of trying to sell the lot to a shop in Nantao which happens to be a branch of the establishment from which they were lifted.

New Shanghai headquarters were opened yesterday by the Chang Yu Pioneer Wine Co., Ltd., of Chose. The new premises are located at 465 Nanking Road, corner of Chilli Road. The Chang Yu company has been established for over 30 years and holds

certificates and awards given at the Panama exposition and other exhibitions. Its products are chiefly light wines, including seven varieties of red and six of white wine. It also manufactures brandies, all of its output being under expert foreign supervision.

### Y.W.C.A. GETS \$8,200

The annual finance campaign of the Shanghai Young Women's Christian Association and China National Committee of the organization netted \$8,200. The campaign, treasurer received \$7,200 and 1,000 in the hands of committee workers. The campaign was waged for \$6,500.

### NANYANG WINS, 3-0

Nanyang College football team defeated Hanchow Christian College at Nanyang yesterday afternoon in the championship series. The score was 3-0. The slippery field precluded fast play. Mr. Fulton refereed.

### Billiard Championship

#### Results Of First Round

The results of the first round of the Shanghai Amateur Billiard Championship are as follows:

J. V. Jensen, 453 H. S. Smyth, 600

H. E. Gibson, 234 G. M. Boyes, 600

J. Grant, 564 E. D. Bush, 600

The game between Smyth and Jensen was an easy victory for Smyth and showed that he is in good condition for this year's championship.

Mr. Boyes played a very fast game with Mr. Gibson and ran out the 600 in one hour and a half. This is the fastest 600 played in the Shanghai Amateur Championship games.

Mr. Bush played an excellent game against Mr. Grant. Mr. Bush believes in safety play and left very few chances for his opponent.

The dates for the games of the second round are as follows:

T. Harborne v. A. E. Fenton—Tuesday at 9 p.m., Shanghai Club.

G. M. P. Hemmell v. H. S. Smyth—Thursday at 9 p.m., Shanghai Club.

G. M. Boyes v. E. D. Bush—Wednesday at 9:30 p.m., American Club.

C. Komarov v. Captain E. I. M. Barrett—Wednesday at 5:30 p.m., Marine Engineers' Institute.

### LITTLE BODIES AND BIG PAINS

TEETHING WITHOUT TEARS THROUGH BABY'S OWN TABLETS

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### Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 18	Japan	Malau Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct. 1	Japan	Meiho Maru	Jap.	Jap.
Oct. 26	Japan	Sasaka	Am.	M. & Co.
Oct. 28	Japan	Shanghai	Chi.	M. & Co.
Nov. 3	Singapore	Hikoshima Maru	Jap.	Suikui Co.
Nov. 11	Japan	Tosan Maru	Jap.	Chi. W. & Co.
Nov. 12	Cruise	Kienkang	Chi.	Custom
Nov. 13	Japan	Kienkong	Chi.	W. & Co.
Nov. 20	Japan	Shingping	Chi.	Am.
Nov. 22	Japan	C. of Portland	Am.	Am.
Nov. 23	Japan	Nishio Maru	Jap.	F. & Co.
Nov. 25	Vladivostok	Kalymo Maru	Jap.	Jap.
Nov. 26	Japan	Elvirer Stolt	Am.	Secony.
Nov. 26	Cruise	Meichuen	Am.	Secony.
Nov. 26	Japan	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Nov. 27	Hankow	Geraldine	Br.	Am. S.T. & Co.
Nov. 28	Japan	Melfoo	Am.	Secony.
Nov. 28	Japan	Adrian Radin	Fr.	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 1	Japan	Pechiney	Fr.	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 1	Japan	J. Norcross	Br.	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 1	Japan	Nipic	Br.	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 4	San Francisco	Jordan Hill	Br.	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 5	Hongkong	Tilpini	Dut.	H.C.T. Co.
Dec. 6	Hongkong	Shipuka Maru	Jap.	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 6	Japan	Kwanghat	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Dec. 6	Japan	Bessie Dollar	Br.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec. 6	Japan	Jinyo Maru	Chi.	B. & S.
Dec. 6	Japan	Seitono	Chi.	B. & S.
Dec. 6	Hankow	Tsuanghat	Chi.	I. & T. Co.
Dec. 7	Swatow	S. Van Langkat	Dut.	A.P. Co.
Dec. 7	Hongkong	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec. 7	Hongkong	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 7	Japan	Timanoek	Dut.	H.C.T. Co.
Dec. 7	Japan	Yezan Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Dec. 7	Japan	Fujisan Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Dec. 7	Japan	Kanjo Maru	Jap.	M. H. Co.
Dec. 7	Japan	Amel Steward	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec. 7	Hankow	Nizam	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 8	Hankow	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 8	Hankow	Tuekwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec. 8	Hankow	Sufang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Dec. 8	Wenchow	Hasea	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 8	Japan	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 8	Japan	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 8	Cruise	Luhang	Chi.	Customs
Dec. 8	Japan	Koyei Maru	Jap.	Jap.
Dec. 8	Japan	Sosho Maru	Jap.	Jap.

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## IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, DECEMBER 10, 1918

## China And The Peace Conference

(By T. C. Shen, M. A. (George  
Washington University) with the  
assistance of some students of St.  
John's University.)

As everybody knows, the coming  
Peace Conference will mark the  
turning point of China, as it will also  
mark the foundation of world peace.  
It will witness sweeping changes of  
international policies and the read-  
justment of foreign relations. It in-  
dicates the victory of democracy over  
militarism; justice over oppression;  
co-operation over individualism;  
moral courage over materialistic  
ideas and we are very glad that the  
Chinese Government has already  
sent a special envoy to attend this  
great conference. However, many  
people seem to be afraid that the  
Allied Powers will object to China's  
participation for the reason that she  
did not join the actual fighting  
against Germany; nor did she do  
much for the Allies. The writer feels  
that all these objections are excus-  
able for the following reasons:

1.—Let us ask whether or not she  
is a member of the family of nations,  
or whether she is one of the Allied  
Powers? If she is recognized as such,  
there is no reason why she cannot  
have a seat at the peace table.

2.—It is quite true that China did  
not afford adequate support to the  
Allies during the war; but one must  
see that the internal struggle between  
North and South is still going on.  
Even in ordinary cases, our Govern-  
ment may fail to afford satisfactory  
protection to our own people; how  
can she be expected to exercise ca-  
dilliance to meet the wishes of Allied  
Powers? Furthermore we did not  
entirely fail; we actually sent  
several hundred thousand coolies to  
the front; we have made big con-  
tributions to Red Cross societies; and  
we also have subscribed to the  
Liberty Loans and War Funds. Do  
we not, considering our undeveloped  
state and our civil war distractions,  
deserve some credit?

3.—In the Conference we expect  
that many points under discussion  
will concern China. China should not  
abide by any decision or any agree-  
ment between any other nations at  
all without the approval of our Gov-  
ernment. Should she have a right to  
"yes" or "no"? Even if she is a  
criminal, can a criminal say nothing  
in a court before the verdict is  
given? In short, whatever decision  
the Allied nations make concerning  
China without the consent of our  
Government or of our people is null  
and void.

4.—The League of Nations is the  
most glorious instrumentality for  
guaranteeing world peace yet devised.  
We suppose that weak nations,  
even those weaker than China, will  
not be expelled from the League, if  
they are willing to abide by the Peace  
Terms. I do not see any valid reason  
why a nation that is to be admitted  
to the League of Nations should be  
barred from entering the Conference.

5.—If China is not allowed to have  
a seat in it, the result will be: (1)  
China remains intact. (2) A Power  
or Powers will exercise control over  
it, in which case the decision will be  
contrary to the general spirit of the  
Peace Terms as President Wilson has  
stated them. I quote: "Shall people  
be ruled or dominated even in their  
own internal affairs by arbitrary and  
irresponsible force or by their own  
will and choice? Shall there be a  
common standard of right and  
wrong as they will and the weak  
suffer without redress?"

The writer thinks that there is no  
intention on the part of the Allies  
to exclude China from the Con-

ference; it may be out of their good  
will towards China that they have  
given a warning to her as a sort of  
pressure from without to bring both  
North and South together within.  
The next question is: What shall  
we propose in the Conference? Let  
us discuss the following questions  
very briefly:

**Tariff Revision.—**Economic struggle  
is as fierce as actual war. It is a war  
without bloodshed, just as when an  
enemy with a poisonous drug  
China should have her own free will  
to adopt either a free trade or a pro-  
tective tariff policy. It is a sovereign  
right recognized by all nations.

**Abolition of Extraterritoriality.**  
After the restoration of peace in  
Europe, there will be enormous op-  
portunities and possibilities in China  
for world commerce. China can be  
thrown open to all parts of the world  
for foreign residence and inter-  
national trade, if the Consular  
jurisdiction is removed. The United  
States, as well as England, Japan and  
Sweden, have promised that they  
will be prepared to relinquish their  
extraterritorial rights when satisfied  
that the state of Chinese laws, the  
arrangement of their administration  
and other considerations warrant  
them in so doing. For the sake of  
expediency, some one suggests that  
a well-qualified foreigner might be  
appointed by the Chinese Govern-  
ment as a temporary Judge in a  
Chinese Court, till the Chinese code  
is completely revised and the judicial  
system is well organized. It is also  
possible to suggest that the system  
of jury trial be established every-  
where with the Chief Judge a Chi-  
nese and the jurors partly Chinese and  
partly foreigners.

**Most Favored Nation Clause.**  
To quote the statement of Prof.  
G. G. Wilson: "The most favored  
nation clause is now common in  
treaties of commercial nature. The  
clause ordinarily binds the state to  
grant to its signer all the privileges  
similarly granted to all other states,  
and such as shall be granted under  
subsequent treaties. When privileges  
are granted by one state in exchange  
for privileges granted by another, as  
in reciprocal reduction in tariff  
duties, a third state can lay claim to  
like reduction, only upon fulfillment  
of like conditions."

This clause consists in two forms  
(1) The unilateral; (2) the recip-  
rocal. But there is a third form  
peculiar in China, which is against  
the nationals of the grantor. China  
can tax foreign goods, so long as  
such tax shall neither be other than  
that payable by the Chinese subjects  
nor higher. (Art. 3 Japanese 1896).  
According to an agreement with  
America (1890) "no other or higher  
duty will be imposed upon American  
vessels or cargoes than those that  
are imposed or levied on vessels or  
cargoes of any other nation or on  
those of Chinese subjects." This  
should be modified.

**The Return of Concessions.**  
The German occupation of Kiaochow  
by an agreement with China  
(March 6, 1898), is a remarkable  
example of European Concessions in  
China. Russia leased Port Arthur  
and Tientsin March 15, 1898.  
France leased Kwangchowwan May  
27, 1898. To counteract the influence  
of Russia in the North, England  
leased Weihaiwei, July 1, 1898, and  
to counteract the influence of France  
in the South, occupied Kowloon,  
June 9, 1898. All these occupations  
are based upon the principle of  
balance of power. England agrees  
to lease Weihaiwei, "as long as Port  
Arthur is occupied by Russia." Now  
the German influence has been driven  
from the Far East and it will not  
likely be restored owing to the Sino-  
Japanese agreement, in which China  
has promised not to alienate any  
territory along the coast of China.  
Since the balance of power has been  
upset and no further concession is  
possible, it is a most favorable time  
for the Powers to show their good  
will towards China by returning  
their concessions in toto.

In the Peace Conference we are  
now sure that Alsace-Lorraine will  
be restored to France, Poland will  
be declared independent, and Serbia  
will have a sea-port as an access to the  
sea. We can see then that those who  
have lost their territory or those who  
have no outlets will acquire new  
rights. Why should not China be  
restored?

As to the question of Kiaochow,  
Japan has repeatedly promised to re-  
turn it to China after the war. Count  
Okuma says: "As Premier of Japan  
I have stated and again now state to  
the people of America and of the  
world that Japan has no ulterior  
motive, no desire to secure more  
territory, no thought of depriving  
China or other people of anything  
which they now possess. My Govern-  
ment and my people have given their  
word and their pledge, which will  
be honorably kept as Japan always  
keeps her promises."

After the war, Japan should sur-  
render Kiaochow to the Chinese  
Government unconditionally, on ac-  
count of international good faith.  
As a matter of fact, the desire for  
territorial acquisition was the cause  
of the war, so the consequence of it  
will be readjustment of territories  
of all nations throughout the world.  
It is through the restoration of all  
concessions in China that the main-  
tenance of the open-door and the in-  
tegrity of China can be put in  
operation and maintained actually in  
practice in a real sense.

(Note: In a second article to be  
published tomorrow Mr. Shen deals  
with the Boxer Indemnity and other  
problems.)

## The Hun And Justice

By Royal Cortissoz

(Continued)

H. G. Wells has suffered an amaz-  
ing development. With him like his  
fellow towns must be protected by  
a useful but a delightful part in the  
play of ideas consequent upon the  
war, and for a while he was evident-  
ly ahead of his opportunity. Then  
he began to get a little muddled.  
Does the reader remember the  
amalgamation which Mr. Wells quaintly  
found in spurs at the front? Imagina-  
tion, with him, presently outstripped  
horse sense. I "figure" him now, to  
use a fond old phrase of his, as the  
center of a new kind of department  
store, which has taken over the  
restoration of the universe. "Plain  
and fancy reorganizing done here,"  
I hear him declaiming. "New social  
systems while you wait." He is a  
great patron of Christianity now,  
says, "Consult our new schools of  
chimes." The sermon on the Mount  
brought up to date. "A little of it  
is not unamusing, but occasionally one  
wonders of the popular journals,  
playing at God. There is an arrest-  
ing passage (pp. 273-275) in "Joan  
and Peter," his latest production,  
dealing on the education to be got  
out of writers of his own type:

"Most of these irregulars by  
(Gowald) disliked by nature and  
tradition. None of them had the  
dignity and restraint of the great  
Victorians, the Corinthian elegance of  
Ruskin, the Teutonic hammer blows  
of Carlyle. What he understood was  
a lean, red-haired fanaticism, terribly  
moral and vain; Belloc and Chas-  
terton thrust a shameless chesty upon  
the public attention; the social origin  
of most of the crew were appalling.  
Barnett was a soldier's clerk from  
the potteries; Wells a counter-jumper  
(orange) came from Leeds."

Except for Cunningham Graham there  
was not a gentleman, as Gowald under-  
stood the word, among them all. But  
these writers got hold of the intellect  
young because they did at least writ-  
tely where the university teacher  
failed to tread. . . . It remained  
an open question in his mind whether  
they did more good by making young  
people think or more harm by making  
them think wrong. Progressive con-  
science found maintained the former  
opinion."

## Apostles of Glibness

It is not only that, and indeed, there  
is a lot of "fine confused reading" in  
"Joan and Peter," which ought to  
keep many a high school dinner talk-  
ing this winter. But I must risk  
the risk of talking seriously Mr.  
Wells's allusion to "counter-jumping."  
There is something of it in his present-  
ment of his works. The instrument  
which we may call his genius is not  
an instrument of impeccable fitness,  
tempered to cut cleanly through the  
problems of life. He is not so much  
eloquent as glib, not so much piercing  
as superficially irritating. He is even  
a little stupid in his impatience over  
things Victorian. Just at time for  
that cheap disparagement of a great  
epoch to be retired "Holligoland" was  
given to the young Emperor William  
the Second by Lord Salisbury. "Pro-  
fessional discovery! All the latter day  
"crucies who exercise their tremen-  
dous wit upon the errors, follies and  
hopeless imitations of the Victorian  
era have made it in their turn. Where  
the period of the great Queen is con-  
cerned their sense of history rarely  
includes a sense of perspective. They  
remember a blunder like Holligoland.  
They forget an achievement like the  
purchase of the Suez shares. But I  
am losing sight of Mr. Wells's instru-  
ment. In its need of tempering it is  
representative. The trouble with all  
these apostles of glibness is that they  
want depth true cutting power; and I  
think it is because they lack what the  
"counter-jumper" may be assumed to  
lack, largeness of mind, largeness of  
soul. They have the sophomoric  
arrogance which is a bar to clear  
thinking, instead of the noble humility  
which is the key to constructive  
thought.

A combination of imagination and  
horse sense, our officer has said. One  
sees superadded, in the true guide to  
take us through this vast crisis of  
the war, certain other traits, the  
traits of Lincoln, for example. They  
are generosity, tenderness, humor,  
the traits which when fused make  
sympathy—which is the cornerstone  
of wisdom. It takes sympathy and  
wisdom to comprehend, and in the  
world's present colossal task compre-  
hension is everything. In its essence  
upon the German crimes, the defeatist  
sees only the repetition of an ugly  
habit. It is beyond his mental  
powers, apparently, to grasp the fact  
that in order to know what to do with  
the criminals at the bar of justice we  
must have the clearest possible vision  
of precisely what they have done. The  
advocate of a negotiated peace, with  
featherweight penalties, sees the Ger-  
mans wrecking the industrial towns of  
France and Belgium, admits the  
savagery, but shows no realization of  
the fiendish fact that this wrecking  
has been carried out in order that the  
towns in question may be out of the

way of German competition after the  
war. He has neither imagination nor  
sympathy enough to perceive that  
these towns must be protected by  
economic penalties laid upon the  
wreckers. He is too busy cogitating  
a peace "unblemished by vindictive  
reprisals." A Tribune despatch from  
Paris reports the official inspection  
just made of the coal mines at Lens.  
It contains these words:

"It will be from eighteen months to  
two years before it will become  
possible to take out any coal from  
the mines in the Lens region, which  
the Germans destroyed to the extent  
of their ability before they retired from  
the city. It is estimated that it will  
take five years to restore the normal  
production of the pits. At Courrières,  
northeast of Lens, the Germans had  
blown up the mines before retiring.  
Of the 10,000 houses in Lens the  
visitors found not one left standing.  
The town have been completely razed."

## Stop For Stop

France is to demand full compensa-  
tion for all this—and for much more.  
The British are talking of "ship for  
ship" at the peace conference. There  
will be indemnification for terrible  
losses. But there must be a reckoning  
also in the sphere of the imponder-  
ables. The immeasurable moral an-  
guish inflicted by the Hun cannot be  
forgotten at the bar of justice. In-  
deed, he who would forget it is unfit  
to touch the subject of the war. (In  
that subject you cannot think honor-  
ably if you do not feel honorably. The  
defeatist cannot do either.)

Marveling at his density and at the  
yogic which he still enjoys, I have  
been reminded of a phenomenon long  
ago developed in this country. For  
some thirty-odd years it has been my  
occupation to observe the currents of  
literary endeavor. Any number of  
the things have been achieved in  
that period, but I think most judges  
of the subject will agree with me that  
the peculiar, outstanding fruit of the  
years in question has been what I  
"brasted many years since "dever  
mediocrity." It is the aptitude of  
second-rate minds, the energy and  
technical competence adequate for the  
production of work momentarily per-  
suasive, but in essence commonplace.

Recollection of the day "the lost  
seller" will suggest to the reader  
what I mean. Glibness then came  
into its own. If it could be entertain-  
ing, so much the better. But where  
is the bulk of all that leading stuff  
today? Out of the new cult for facile  
glamor came another for the paradox  
monger. And not only in fiction but in  
every department of letters there ap-  
peared the "thinker" who pushed his  
"thought" by giving it verbal smart-  
ness and an air of dogmatic original-  
ity, of so-called "independence" and  
"originality." The familiar anecdote of  
Shelley's mother comes back to me.  
Said the friend who advised her as  
to the school to be chosen for her son.  
"Oh, send him somewhere where they  
will teach him to think for himself."  
The counsel was to the poet's mother  
a spark to "think." Teach him to  
think for himself!" she exclaimed.  
"Oh, my God, teach him rather to  
think like other people!" That, to  
your clever mediocrity, is sheer  
madness, and vulgar "mob psychology"  
into the bargain. He has a consuming  
vanity, and he must think for him-  
self or perish. It is a plausible  
philosophy until, as I have said above,  
one begins to inquire into the caliber  
of the mind that is pretending to do  
the thinking. Never in the history of  
the world has there been a moment  
like this one for a man to learn to  
"think like other people." It means,  
in this case, thinking in harmony  
with the great heart and brain of  
mankind.

## The Humanitarian Clink

The world is united on the treatment  
that is to be meted out to Germany.  
In view of that circumstance, denuncia-  
tion of the defeatist might seem to  
suggest the hogging of a dead horse.  
He is not notably articulate just now.  
But neither is he conclusively routed  
by the cry of "unconditional sur-  
render" which has gone ringing after  
the fleeing Hun. His powers for  
mischievous have been subtly exorcised  
all through the war, and they must still  
be guarded against. Use and want ar-  
terrible taskmasters. We are all  
accustomed to the war by this time,  
and that means that we are keyed up  
to a high tension of thought and  
emotion. When peace is unmistakable  
the mere reaction will cause any man  
to founder a little as he gets his  
bearings. One could see that when  
the armistice discussion had its  
slackening effect upon the Liberty  
Loan. Men's minds were swayed  
almost instantaneously from their  
usual poise. By the same token we  
have seen President Wilson's clarify-  
ing note as quickly reassure the coun-  
try, leading to a swift stiffening of  
national thought and purpose. One  
way of keeping that thought and pur-  
pose true to their lofty function as  
peace approaches is to protect it from

the disorienting influences of the de-  
featist. We must continue to be on  
our guard against him, to make sure  
that false guides are not permitted  
to substitute for the human realities  
of the peace issue those flabby  
phantoms, those fine drawn "ideas,"  
which have no vitality save on paper.  
Beneath the defeatist's humanitarian  
cloak there lurk selfish and selfish  
desires, cooked up into a plan for  
the regeneration of mankind, but  
validated by nothing more than the  
self-interest of the implacable theorist.  
He is the man who would give Ger-  
many her armistice, who would give  
her equal advantages in the forth-  
coming economic disposition, who  
would spare her humiliation and  
punishment as smacking too much of  
"the red spirit of revenge." He is the  
man in short, who would give to "the  
good German people" every possible  
benefit of a negotiated peace. One  
way of combating his insidious pro-  
paganda is that of keeping the  
criminal record straight and before  
the eyes of the world. Another is to  
recognize his place and see that he is  
kept that, the place of the poor pigsticker  
who is a poor thinker.

## Correspondence

Thanks From The Serbian Refugees—  
British India Steam Navigation  
Co., Ltd.  
Str. Dunera.

December 8, 1918.

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS  
Sir—On behalf of the Serbian re-  
fugees on board the Str. Dunera in  
transit from Russia to their own  
country I desire to express the  
liveliest gratitude and appreciation  
to the generous donors enumerated  
below for all the kind gifts of cloth-  
ing, money and comforts of all de-  
scriptions that have been bestowed  
upon these poor victims of the war.  
These gifts have not only served to  
brighten their lot, but have also  
helped them to realize the real  
sympathy and sense of brotherhood,  
which unite the Allied nations. With  
sincerest thanks, I remain, etc.,  
CAPTAIN KOSTICH,  
(Serbian Medical Officer in charge  
of the refugees on board the str.  
Dunera.)

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John Barrymore On  
The Art Of Acting

By John Barrymore  
(Famous American Star now appear-  
ing in Tolstoy's "Redemption")  
There's nothing to acting but  
thinking. That's all it is. If you  
think like the man you're playing  
you can't do anything you oughtn't  
to because—well, it's automatic.  
You are expressive of what you feel,  
all the time. That's true of the man  
in the street as well as the one on  
the stage. Gestures are spontaneous  
to the man actually feeling some-  
thing or thinking something. They  
don't really mean anything—any  
more than words do—but they do  
communicate to him, and by them  
anybody looking on can give a good  
guess at his feelings. That's what  
we do on the stage—try to tip our-  
selves off and make audiences share  
our feelings with us.  
By the way, can you tell me why  
it is that one man can sit absolutely  
motionless in a chair, on a stage,  
and have every eye in the audience  
glued to him, while other men stand  
on their cars and wave flags and  
can get no attention at all? Well,  
I don't know, either, but I've seen  
it done—that is, by fine actors. I  
think it's—well, it's a little old  
phrase, but I think it's being on the  
level with the audience. Thinking—  
sincerity—that's what it is.  
Oh, of course, I know there's  
something else. No actor is going  
to turn his back to the audience and  
mimicry. In a chair, on a stage,  
and have every eye in the audience  
glued to him, while other men stand  
on their cars and wave flags and  
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level with the audience. Thinking—  
sincerity—that's what it is.

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seven per cent, or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-  
half before they are fifteen.  
We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would  
save a majority of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to  
say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of  
narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for  
children's complaints contain more or less opium, or morphine. They  
are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity, they  
stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestions, sickness, death.  
Castoria operates exactly the reverse. It causes the blood to circulate  
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of its kind on the market."  
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Chicago, Ill.  
"Castoria is good for children and I frequently  
prescribe it, and always obtain the desired  
result."  
F. GERRARD BLATTNER, M. D.,  
Buffalo, N. Y.  
"A medicine so valuable and beneficial for  
children as your Castoria is deserving the highest  
praise. I find it in use everywhere."  
J. S. ALEXANDER, M. D.,  
Omaha, Neb.  
"I have prescribed Castoria to families for  
several years. It is all right. Mothers will  
for children will take it without any trouble."  
C. A. WILSON, M. D.,  
St. Louis, Mo.  
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children, known the world over. I use it in my  
practice and have no hesitancy in recommend-  
ing it for the complete relief of infants and  
children."  
J. A. BOERMAN, M. D.,  
Kansas City, Mo.  
"Have used your Castoria on various occasions  
in suitable cases and have found it a palatable  
and efficient laxative, especially in the various  
diseases of childhood."  
CHAS. EDWARD GARDNER, M. D.,  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

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## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Major Willard Straight  
Dies Of Illness In FranceImportant Figure In Latter-Day History Of Far East  
Gives Life To Country

News that Major Willard Straight, U.S.A., died of pneumonia on December 1, in Paris, was received by Mr. George H. Schindler, American Consul General at Yokohama from the State Department December 2, says The Japan Advertiser. Major Straight had been with the American army in France since December, 1917. The news will be received with intense regret throughout the Far East.

East. Few Americans were better known in this part of the world. Few had worked more constantly for American trade development in the Far East and for better understanding, not only between the United States and Far Eastern countries, but between China and Japan.

Simply as a personal accomplishment the career of Willard Straight who would have been thirty-nine years

old on January 31 next, was unique and brilliant. The son of a college professor and a mother who taught in the Far East, he had been expected to turn to the Orient, but Willard Straight, born in Oswego, New York, was educated at the Berdowntown Military Institute in New Jersey, and Cornell University in 1901. He was an architect. At Ithaca he came under the influence and inspiration of Professor Henry Morse Stephens, then occupying the chair of modern European and English history, but who was closely in touch with Asiatic affairs. Through him Willard Straight obtained an opportunity to enter the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs Service in 1902.

## Learned Chinese Tongue

He learned the Chinese language, passing his examinations brilliantly. Although his eyesight was temporarily impaired during the period of competition. While the other candidates were busy with their written exercises, Straight learned through Chinese villages incessantly trying to talk with the natives. The result was that his superior knowledge of the spoken language more than made up for enforced deficiency in the written language, and he passed Number One, later being assigned to duty at Nanking and Peking, where he remained under Sir Robert Hart until 1904.

Then the Russo-Japanese War disclosed in him a certain impulse toward the world's great events characterized always by his subsequent career. He became a war correspondent in Seoul, Tokyo and Manchuria, assisting Mr. Martin Egan, then chief correspondent of the Associated Press and Reuters Agency. At the end of the war Mr. Straight became American Vice-Consul and private secretary to Mr. E. V. Morgan, the American Minister at Seoul and observed many of the exciting events after the war in Chosen. Having been thrown in contact in Tokyo with Mr. Lloyd Garrison, then American Ambassador, and Mr. Huntington Wilson, Secretary of the Embassy, Mr. Straight found his way naturally into the American diplomatic service and accompanied Mr. Morgan when he was transferred to the post of Minister to Cuba. Returning to the Far East as Consul General at Mukden from 1906 to 1908, he was an enthusiastic and aggressive advocate of American trade development and investment.

## Entered State Department

He there met the late H. H. Harbison during that great railroad magnate's visit to the Far East.

Because of his great familiarity with the situation in this part of the world, Mr. Straight was named to be Chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs of the Department of State at Washington in November, 1908. About this time arose the question of the participation of the United States in certain Chinese loans. American bankers, absorbed in domestic affairs, had taken no steps to join in Far Eastern investment, the original Canton-Hankow railroad project, backed by American capital not having led to much else.

American bankers might have lost their opportunity had it not been for the activity at this time of the United States Government in which Mr. Straight at Washington and Mr. Henry P. Fletcher, American Charge d'Affaires at Peking, strongly supported by Secretary of State Taft, were the most active factors. The right of participation was gained and an American banking group was formed consisting of J. P. Morgan & Company, the First National Bank of New York, the National City Bank and Kuhn, Loeb & Company.

Mr. Straight resigned from the State Department and went to China in June, 1909, as the representative of the American group and participated in the Six-Power Loan negotiations during the next three years. During his time he was dividing his time between the Far East and New York where he became associated with J. P. Morgan & Company.

He bore a large part in that interesting chapter of Chinese history that came to a close when the Wilson Administration in 1913 declined to continue the support which the Taft Administration had given to the American banking group in Chinese government loan negotiations. Mr. Straight was one of those to whom Secretary Bryan communicated the Administration's decision but he lived long enough to see a modification, if not a reversal, of his policy.

In 1914, after the United States had adopted what President Wilson termed a competitive tariff, and after the banking system had been revised to meet the needs of the country's international situation, Mr. Straight was one of a group of American business men who formed the National Foreign Trade Council for the purpose of encouraging the development of a sound foreign trade policy on the part of the government and of business. The first National Foreign Trade Convention held as a result of Washington in May, 1914, adopted a program of co-operation among the financial, commercial, manufacturing and transportation elements in American foreign trade, and the subsequent conventions have given direction and force to the foreign trade movement which has been so strongly developed and which has brought the country to its present position of the overseas commerce of the United States must be sustained.

For Merchant Marine. In these conventions, Mr. Straight was a constant advocate of the encouragement of foreign investment of American capital, the upbuilding of the American merchant marine and the adoption of a flexible or bargaining tariff which would enable the United States to negotiate advantageous and reciprocal trade agreements. He stood always for a policy of far-sightedness in international trade rather than for commercial imperialism.

Wed Secretary Whitney's Daughter. Having won his spurs in the business world, Mr. Straight married at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1911, Miss Dorothy Whitney, daughter of the late William W. Whitney who, as Secretary of the Navy, under President Cleveland, was the builder of the new American fleet that followed the decay of the Civil War frigates. Mrs. Straight accompanied her husband to the Far East—in fact, they had previously met in China—and therefore shared in every way in her husband's

interest in and fondness for all things Eastern. They founded the Far Eastern Institute, whose collection of engravings and prints adorns the walls of the Indian House. The downtown New York club composed of men engaged in the foreign trade. India House, well-known to many residents of the Far East, was, by the way, the child of Mr. Straight's artistic and commercial imagination.

India House became at once a center of the foreign trade interest of the United States. It was at the third annual birthday dinner of India House that Willard Straight made his last appearance in New York. Six months before he had dropped all his business activities and had gone to the colors, but he had been away from New York acting as adjutant of the division being organized at Camp Doniphan on the plains of Oklahoma. There, under command of Major W. M. Wright, U.S.A., well-known in the Far East, they had made a real fighting organization out of Nebraska, Oklahoma and Missouri. It gave a great account of itself later on in France.

Major Straight, however, preceded the command to France. His knowledge of languages, his tact and adaptability, caused him to be in request for staff duty and he was placed in distinction through the American army staff college at Noyon, before it was taken by the Germans last spring. But he wanted service with troops and in October his friends transferred from the staff to the line and was a major of infantry momentary expecting command of a battalion. Under what circumstances he developed the pneumonia that resulted in death is not known here, but it is known that some weeks ago he was "killed" in practice.

At the time of entering the army Major Straight was vice-president of the American International Corporation, organized along lines of which he had long been an advocate, namely, the association together of important manufacturing, merchandising, banking and transportation interests in a strong corporation with the large resources for investment of American capital abroad in such manner as to create a demand for greater American export trade. He was one of the organizers of the early business of the American International Corporation having charge of its Far Eastern affairs but after the entry of the United States into the war he put business entirely aside.

Founded 'Asia'. Few persons in New York City have done so much in the interest of the relations of the United States with the Far East than Mr. and Mrs. Straight. They founded and have supported the interesting magazine "Asia."

Major Straight had decided and outspoken opinions on Far Eastern affairs. He was a resolute friend of China and strong defender of Chinese

rights but felt that this was not inconsistent with a certain measure of Japanese and American co-operation. Prior to the entry of the United States into the war he was an earnest sympathizer of the Allied cause. He underwent military training at the first Plattsburg camp in 1915, gaining the rank of Lieutenant. While associated with the firm of J. P. Morgan and Company he accompanied Mr. Henry P. Davidson on a mission to England which resulted in J. P. Morgan and Company becoming the purchasing agents for England and France, in the United States through which arrangement a vast munitions business was created in America and the nation's whole industrial strength put at the service of the Allies during the period of neutrality.

Major Straight is survived by his widow and three children.

## Pan-Pacific Union

Present correspondence center, Honolulu, Hawaii, at the "Cross-Roads" of the Pacific. The Pan-Pacific Union is incorporated with an International Board of Trustees, representing every race and nation of the Pacific. The trustees may be added to or replaced by appointed representatives of the different countries co-operating in the Pan-Pacific Union. The following are the main objects set forth in the charter of the Pan-Pacific Union:

1. To call in conference delegates from all Pacific peoples for the purpose of discussing and furthering the interests common to Pacific nations.

2. To maintain in Hawaii and other Pacific lands bureau of information and education concerning matters of interest to the people of the Pacific, and to disseminate to the world information of every kind of progress and opportunity in Pacific lands, and to promote the comfort and interests of all visitors.

3. To aid and assist those in all Pacific communities to better understand each other, and to work together for the furtherance of the best interests of the land of their adoption, and, through them, to spread abroad about the Pacific the friendly spirit of inter-racial co-operation.

4. To assist and to aid the different races in lands of the Pacific to co-operate in local fairs, to raise produce, and to create home manufactured goods.

5. To own real estate, erect buildings needed for housing exhibits; provided and maintained by the respective local committees.

6. To maintain a Pan-Pacific Commercial Museum, and Art Gallery.

7. To create dioramas, gather exhibits, books and other Pan-Pacific material of educational or instructive value.

8. To promote and conduct a Pan-Pacific Exposition of the handicrafts of the Pacific peoples, of their works of art, and scenic dioramas of the most beautiful bits of Pacific lands, or illustrating great Pacific industries.

9. To establish and maintain a permanent college and "seminar house" of information (printed and otherwise) concerning the lands, commerce, peoples, and trade opportunities in countries of the Pacific, creating libraries of commercial knowledge, and training men in this commercial knowledge of Pacific lands.

10. To secure the co-operation and support of Federal and State governments, chambers of commerce, city governments, and of individuals.

11. To enlist for this work of publicity in behalf of Alaska, the Territory of Hawaii, and the Philippines, Federal aid and financial support, as well as similar co-operation and support from all Pacific governments.

12. To bring all nations and peoples about the Pacific Ocean into closer friendly and commercial contact and relationship. Membership in the Pan-Pacific Association is open to anyone in sympathy with the object herewith set forth. The annual dues of \$2.50 (gold) include subscription to the Mid-Pacific Magazine, the official organ of the PAN-PACIFIC UNION. A Pan-Pacific Conference of Chambers of Commerce is planned for Honolulu in 1920.

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## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec. 21	—	Vancouver	Benito	D. & Co.	Br. J. D. & Co.
Dec. 21	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Br. J. D. & Co.
Dec. 21	—	Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	Br. J. D. & Co.
Dec. 24	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	Br. C.P.R.
Dec. 24	—	Seattle, etc.	Koshima Maru	Jap.	Br. C.P.R.
Jan. 1	—	Tacoma, etc.	Arabia Maru	Jap.	Br. C.P.R.
Jan. 12	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	Br. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 12	—	Vancouver	Key West	Br.	Br. C.P.R.
Jan. 12	—	San Francisco	Koshima Maru	Jap.	Br. C.P.R.
Jan. 12	—	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	Br. C.P.R.
Jan. 12	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Br. C.P.R.
Jan. 12	—	Vancouver	Benito	D. & Co.	Br. J. D. & Co.
Jan. 12	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Br. J. D. & Co.
Feb. 3	—	San Francisco	China	Am.	Br. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 11	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Br. T. K. K.
Mar. 8	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Br. T. K. K.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Dec. 10	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Y. Hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	Br. N. Y. K.
Dec. 10	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	Br. N. Y. K.
Dec. 10	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	Br. N. Y. K.
Dec. 10	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Y. Hama	Kokura Maru	Jap.	Br. N. Y. K.
Dec. 10	—	Mol. Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	Br. N. Y. K.
Dec. 10	—	Kobe	Tanaka Maru	Jap.	Br. N. Y. K.
Dec. 10	—	San Francisco	Kumano Maru	Jap.	Br. N. Y. K.
Dec. 10	—	Mol. Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	Br. N. Y. K.
Dec. 10	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Y. Hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	Br. N. Y. K.

## FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Dec. 15	—	Liverpool, etc.	Kaga Maru	Jap.	Br. N. Y. K.
Dec. 15	—	Calcutta, etc.	Nizam	Jap.	Br. N. Y. K.
Dec. 15	—	Marseilles, etc.	Ganges Maru	Jap.	Br. N. Y. K.
Dec. 15	—	London, etc.	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Br. N. Y. K.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Dec. 10	4.30	Ningpo	Kiangtong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 10	—	Hongkong	Kwangtung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 10	—	Hongkong	Merico Maru	Jap.	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 10	7.00	Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 10	—	Ningpo	Hain Peking	Br.	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 10	4.30	Ningpo	Hain Ninghsiao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Dec. 10	—	Hongkong	Kashima Maru	Jap.	Br. N. Y. K.
Dec. 10	—	Foochow	Hsiao	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 10	—	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Wingang	Br.	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 10	—	D.L. Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Suiyang	Br.	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 10	—	D.L. Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Taiyang	Br.	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 10	—	Hongkong & Singapore	Key West	Br.	Br. C.P.R.
Dec. 10	—	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Kailong	Br.	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 10	—	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Singao	Br.	Br. B. & S.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Dec. 10	2.00	Tientsin	Tencho Maru	Jap.	Br. S. M. R.
Dec. 10	2.00	Tientsin	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	Br. S. M. R.
Dec. 10	11.00	Wei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 10	4.00	Vladivostok	Penza	Rus.	Br. R. V. F.
Dec. 10	—	Tientsin & Dairen	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	Br. O. S. K.
Dec. 10	6.00	Tientsin & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	Br. S. M. R.

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Dec. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	Br. N. Y. K.
Dec. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckow	Br.	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	Br. N. Y. K.
Dec. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kweilin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwalee	Br.	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tungchow	Br.	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Longwo	Br.	Br. J. M. & Co.
Dec. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luanyi	Br.	Br. B. & S.
Dec. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	Br. N. Y. K.
Dec. 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woozang	Jap.	Br. B. & S.

\*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

## Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec. 9	Ningpo	Hsien Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 9	Ningpo	Hsien Ninghsiao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Dec. 9	Hankow	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec. 9	Hankow	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 9	Hongkong	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 9	Chinwangtao	Hsiao	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 9	Chefoo	Tungchow	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec. 9	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Dec. 9	Craisle	Lahn	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 9	Tientsin	Tencho Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec. 8	— Foochow	Hainning	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 8	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Yinzchow	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 8	— Foochow, K'lung & Takao	Keelung Maru	Chi.	O. S. K.
Dec. 8	2.00 Swatow	Hsiao	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 8	\$10.00 Weihsaiwei & Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 8	8.00 Tientsin	Toko Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Dec. 8	D.L. Tientsin	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 8	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 8	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hwalee	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 8	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tungchow	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec. 8	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Longwo	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 8	— Ningpo	Hain Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Dec. 9	— Ningpo	Hain Ninghsiao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Nanking, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, December 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Co's Steamer Suiyang Maru, Captain H. Yamashiro, will be despatched from the French Bund on Tuesday, December 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tuckow, tons 3,770, Capt. Campbell, will leave on Tuesday, December 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, December 11, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Str. Kwai Lee, Captain J. Smith, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Loongwo, tons 3,925, Capt. Fenderson, will leave on Friday, December 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

## For Southern Ports

**HONGKONG.**—The Str. Kwangtung, Captain C. Stewart, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**HONGKONG AND CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sinkiang, Captain G. W. Bedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, December 10, at 7 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**FOOCHOW.**—The Str. Hsiao, Captain F. H. Wallace, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**NINGPO.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, December 11, at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

**AMOI, HONGKONG & CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, December 12, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HONGKONG.**—The Str. Mexico Maru, Captain J. K. Komiya, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzeppoo Wharf on Friday, December 13, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

**SWATOW & HONGKONG.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kailong, Captain Cogan, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, December 15, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

**MARSHALLS via HONGKONG & SINGAPORE.**—The Steamer Ganges Maru, Captain T. Ichikawa, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzeppoo Wharf on Sunday, December 15, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

**HONGKONG & CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Singan, Captain W. McDonald, will leave on Tuesday, December 17, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Telephone No. 77.

**TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.**—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzeppoo Wharf on Monday, December 23, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Telephone No. Central 4234 and 4235.

**DAIREN via TSINTAU.**—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzeppoo Wharf on Friday, December 13, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Telephone No. Central 4234 and 4235.

## For Northern Ports

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungchow, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, December 11, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

**DAIREN via TSINTAU.**—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzeppoo Wharf on Friday, December 13, at —. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Telephone No. Central 4234 and 4235.

## For Foreign Ports

**LONDON.**—The Steamer Altai Maru, Captain T. Fuchigami, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzeppoo Wharf on Sunday, December 15, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Telephone No. Central 4234 and 4235.

**TAKAO & SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI or MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.**—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Arabia Maru, Captain I. Hamada, will be despatched on Saturday, Jan. 4. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overseas points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Telephone No. Central 4234 and 4235.

## C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## YANGTSE RIVER &amp; CHINA COAST PORTS, FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Woosung, Luenyi, Nankin, Puyang, Tientsin, Tungting, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. There steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIEN-TSIN (and Peking via TIEN-TSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengkang.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailing every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate, Thursday.

For AMOI, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Singan, Sinkiang, Yinchow, Singan and Kailong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailing every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For Ningpo.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russell-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE

Freight: Telephone Central 77, Agents, 21-23 French Bund.

Passage: Telephone Central 401.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

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## Trans-Pacific Service

By the New, 14,000 Ton Oil Burning Steamers

"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong and Manila
S.S. Venezuela ..... Jan. 3	S.S. Ecuador ..... Jan. 11
S.S. Ecuador ..... Feb. 1	S.S. Colombia ..... Feb. 8

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements, for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

## East India Service

By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers

"COLUSA" 16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" 15,000 tons

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cuba and Honolulu
S.S. Colusa ..... Mar. 12	S.S. Colusa ..... Jan. 3

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information of freight or passage apply to

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY  
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.  
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

FOR LONDON (via Hongkong, Singapore and Port Said). Leave arr. ALTAI MARU (15,000 tons) Capt. T. Fuchigami, Dec. 14 Dec. 15

FOR MARSEILLES (via Hongkong and Singapore) GANGES MARU (3,400 tons) Capt. J. Ichikawa, Dec. 14 Dec. 15

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama). In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry. arr. leave. ARABIA MARU (18,000 tons) Capt. I. Hamada, Jan. 3 Jan. 4

FOR HONGKONG MEXICO MARU (12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiya, Dec. 12 Dec. 13

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tientsin, Tientsin and Dairen). KOHOKU MARU (5,200 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Dec. 11 Dec. 13

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao). KOHOKU MARU (5,200 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Dec. 21 Dec. 23

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to—

H. SHIMAMURA, Manager, OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA Union Building, 4 The Bund

O.S.K. Yangtzeppoo Wharf, Wayside. Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209. Tel. Address: SHOSHEN, SHANGHAI

## JAMES MAGILL &amp; Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.

Furniture and Carries Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers

SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS. Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

## S.S. "KEYWEST"

Sails

from Shanghai for Singapore, Via Hongkong

15th December







## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Hankow Market

Hankow, December 4, 1918.  
**Finance and Money Market.**  
 A fair amount of bills was offered during the week, mostly for forward delivery. There was but little demand for remittance and very little inter-bank business.  
 Tientsin T.T. on Shanghai rose from 94.5 to 96.3 on the Chinese market and close firm with Banks unwilling to sell.  
 Dollars remained at 76.3 buyers 76.1 sellers Chinese market and steady, but later fell to 75 buyers 76.1 sellers and close weak.  
 Interest: 35 percent, Changsha Exchange: 32.  
**Exports.**  
 The situation as reported last week continues unchanged. Demand was slow and consequently the local market ruled easy. The feature of the week was the intervention of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha in the European freight market, and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's reply with a big reduction in rates for their extra steamers. For the first time for many years the supply of tonnage seems to exceed demand, and further

reductions in rates are anticipated. Imports.  
 There is no business to report for the week under review.  
 Yarn prices are about Hankow T.T. 2 per bale weaker in sympathy with Shanghai and Japan quotations. Clearances of all goods have been poor.

## LONDON COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service.  
 London, December 5.—Today's Cotton prices were:  
 Goodmiddling Texas 1½ inch staple spot, 21.83d.  
 January, 18.47d.  
 March, 18.39d.  
 Previous quotations, London, Dec. 3:  
 Goodmiddling Texas 1½ inch staple spot, 22.17d.  
 January, 17.83d.  
 March, 18.27d.

## BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service.  
 London, December 5.—The Bank of England Rate of Discount is 5 percent and the proportion of its reserve to liabilities 17 percent.

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, December 9, 1918.

## Money and Bullion

Overseas: buying rate.  
 @ 5/31=Th. 3.84  
 @ exch. 72.3=Mex. \$6.27

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate.  
 @ 124=Th. \$6.44  
 @ 72.3=Mex. \$110.77

Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 72.425  
 Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch T. 268  
 Copper Cash ..... per tael 1825  
 Native Interest ..... Th. .11

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 48.6d.  
 Bank Rate of Discount ..... 5%  
 Ex. Paris on London ..... Fr. 25.98  
 Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. G. \$4.761

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 5/21  
 London ..... Demand 5/21  
 India ..... T.T. 347 1/2  
 Paris ..... Demand 677  
 New York ..... T.T. 124 1/2  
 New York ..... Demand 124 1/2  
 Hongkong ..... T.T. 68  
 Japan ..... T.T. 42 1/2  
 Batavia ..... T.T. 234 1/2  
 Singapore ..... T.T. 45 1/2

Banks Buying Rates

London ..... Demand 5/34  
 London ..... 4 m/s. Cds. 5/6  
 London ..... 4 m/s. Docy. 5/5 1/2  
 London ..... 6 m/s. Cds. 5/5 1/2  
 London ..... 6 m/s. Docy. 5/5 1/2  
 Paris ..... 1 m/s. 708  
 New York ..... 4 m/s. Docy. 125 1/2  
 New York ..... 4 m/s. Docy. 128 1/2

Roules Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate

For Roules  
 Nominal  
 Roules 1,100 ..... =Th. 100  
 Roules 100 ..... =Mex. \$12.50

Customs House Exchange Rates For

December

Hk. Tls. 3.52 @ 5/14 ..... £1  
 " 1 @ 1.50 ..... Mex. \$1.60  
 " 1 @ 663 ..... Francs 7.39  
 " 0.74 @ 1211 ..... Gold \$1  
 " 1 @ 431 ..... Yen 2.54  
 " 1 @ 15 ..... Rupees 4.26  
 " 1 @ ..... Roules .....

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, December 9, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Anglo-French Bonds 4% Debs. 1911 @ Tls. 80.00  
 Anglo-Javas Tls. 7.75  
 Langkats Tls. 19.50 December  
 Lau Kung Mow Cotton Tls. 115.00  
 Kungyik Cotton Tls. 14.25  
 Kungyik Cotton Tls. 14.50 Dec.  
 Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Tls. 90.00 December  
 Yangtsepoo Cotton (ord.) Tls. 8.50 March  
 Yangtsepoo Cotton (ord.) Tls. 8.00 December  
 Yangtsepoo Cotton (ord.) Tls. 7.50

Unofficial

White Shirlings.—Our market has shown an appreciable improvement and enquiries from the Northern Ports have brought forth business in Large Red Dog at Tls. 10.25, Blue Round Dragon at Tls. 9.50, Gold Nippon at Tls. 9.35, Mountain Flower No. 1 at Tls. 9.25, Monkey at Tls. 9.25, Small Red Dog at Tls. 9.05, Nine Blue Horse at Tls. 8.95 and Good Luck at Tls. 8.30. Values at auction slightly higher.

Bleached T-Cloths.—Business has been done for Shirlings in Blue Round Phoenix at Tls. 6.50 and Five Gold Cocks at Tls. 6.50. Auction market stronger.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—The improvement noted last week has been maintained and Fast Black India have advanced a further two mace per piece.

Cotton.—The downward tendency of our market for the local staple has not yet been arrested and prices show a further drop on last week's quotations. Today's prices are quoted as follows: Tungkow at Tls. 25.50 to Tls. 25.00. Steam Ginned at Tls. 27.50 to Tls. 27.00, Tai Chong at Tls. 27.50 to Tls. 27.00, Ordinary Shanghai at Tls. 27.00 to Tls. 26.50, Ningpo Cotton at Tls. 26.50. In Hankow stocks are rather heavy and the crop has every appearance of being abundant on prices are still easy. Shensi No. 1 being quoted at Tls. 30.00 and Hupeh Cotton as low as Tls. 25.00.

Recent cables through Reuter give the Liverpool quotations as follows: Good Middling Texas at 23.87d. Egyptian at 27.50d. and M. G. Bengals at 15.65d. per lb.

Local Yarn.—Our market is dull and very quiet with no business transpiring, being for the time adversely affected by the somewhat panicky quotations from the Osaka market.

Indian Yarn.—As in the case of all other yarns prices have dropped considerably but little business has been done. One sale has been brought to our notice in No. 12s 150 bales Elphinstone at Tls. 140.00.

Japanese Yarn.—Our market has suffered a sharp decline in sympathy with the Osaka Sample quotations.

U.K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, December 3.—Today's metal prices were:

Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b. Nominal ..... £ d. s.  
 American Electrolytic 39  
 90% Copper f.o.b. .... 127 0 0  
 Lead L. B. c.i.f. per ton ..... Nominal  
 Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. 40 0 0  
 Quicksilver, second hand ex warehouse f.o.b. (1s. extra in flask) ..... Nominal  
 Mount Metal f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less 1%) ..... Nominal  
 Standard Tin (cash) ..... 275 0 0  
 Spelter (ord.) soft f.o.b. .... 51 0 0  
 Galvanised Sheets 24 Gauge f.o.b. Nominal ..... 28 5 0  
 Standard Tin (3 months) ..... 270 0 0

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

## Shanghai Piece Goods

Meers, Ibert and Co. write as follows in their report for week ending December 6.

Piece Goods

Trade has been decidedly brighter during the week and in some lines, particularly Turkey Reds, there has been a brightness to which the market has not been accustomed for some little time. Both the Yangtze and Northern markets have participated in the improved demand with the result that the competitive buying has led to a hardening of prices all round. Any extensive expansion in trade is, however, limited by the scanty amount of money available, a condition of affairs to which there is no prospect of a termination as yet.

News from the Manchester market is scanty and telegraphic facilities still very poor, but requests for quotations have been brought to the "cannot quote." The probabilities are that the general election and the present dispute between spinners and operators make business impossible there, and if so, the prospect of replacement of our stocks still remains as remote as ever.

The outstanding event of the week has been the friendly note of advice addressed by the Ministers of the principal Allied Powers to the Government in Peking, which is already having a noticeable effect on the condition of the country. From the commercial point of view the note will give the greatest satisfaction as it holds out for the first time in some years a definite prospect of a return to peace and good government in China. In the process of which she is assured of the good will and assistance of those best able to give it, with the added certainty that the danger of aggression by any one power or group of powers is now definitely removed. It is to be hoped, therefore, that a gradual development of the country's resources which will create a rising standard of living in her power to absorb imports, will take place in the coming years.

Grey Shirlings \$1 lbs.—A better feeling has been evident in our market and the later auctions have shown a general advance in prices. The following sales have been brought to our notice: Black Joss at Tls. 5.80 and Red Joss at Tls. 5.70.

7 lbs.—Blue Bell has changed hands at Tls. 3.75 and Horseman at Tls. 3.60.

9-11 lbs.—We hear of business being done in Mohair at 12s. 10s. 6.75, Nine Boys at Tls. 6.00 and Bridge at Tls. 5.90. Prices at auction quite steady.

12 lbs. 36-inches.—Sales have been reported in Blue Round Dragon at Tls. 8.00 and Large Blue Stag at Tls. 6.00. Auction market steady in fact.

White Shirlings.—Our market has shown an appreciable improvement and enquiries from the Northern Ports have brought forth business in Large Red Dog at Tls. 10.25, Blue Round Dragon at Tls. 9.50, Gold Nippon at Tls. 9.35, Mountain Flower No. 1 at Tls. 9.25, Monkey at Tls. 9.25, Small Red Dog at Tls. 9.05, Nine Blue Horse at Tls. 8.95 and Good Luck at Tls. 8.30. Values at auction slightly higher.

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British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

## THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Rms.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
United Kingdom via Suez	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Daily	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Japan	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
India	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
China	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Manila	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Yokohama	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Shanghai	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Amoy	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Swatow	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Hongkong	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Shanghai	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Amoy	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Swatow	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Hongkong	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Shanghai	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Amoy	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Swatow	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Hongkong	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Shanghai	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Amoy	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Swatow	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Hongkong	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Shanghai	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Amoy	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Swatow	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Hongkong	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Shanghai	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Amoy	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Swatow	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Hongkong	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Shanghai	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Amoy	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Swatow	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Hongkong	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Shanghai	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Amoy	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Swatow	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Hongkong	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Shanghai	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Amoy	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Swatow	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Hongkong	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Shanghai	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Amoy	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Swatow	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Hongkong	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Shanghai	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Amoy	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Swatow	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Hongkong	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Shanghai	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Amoy	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Swatow	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Hongkong	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Shanghai	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Amoy	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Swatow	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Hongkong	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Shanghai	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Amoy	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Swatow	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Hongkong	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Shanghai	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Amoy	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Swatow	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Hongkong	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Shanghai	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Amoy	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Swatow	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Hongkong	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Shanghai	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Amoy	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Swatow	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Hongkong	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Shanghai	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Amoy	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Swatow	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Hongkong	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Shanghai	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Amoy	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Swatow	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Hongkong	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Shanghai	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Amoy	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Swatow	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Hongkong	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Shanghai	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Amoy	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Swatow	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Hongkong	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Shanghai	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Amoy	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Swatow	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Hongkong	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Shanghai	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Amoy	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
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Amoy	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
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Amoy	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Swatow	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Hongkong	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Shanghai	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Amoy	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Swatow	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Hongkong	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Shanghai	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Amoy	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Swatow	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Hongkong	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Shanghai	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Amoy	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Swatow	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Hongkong	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Shanghai	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Amoy	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Swatow	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Hongkong	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Shanghai	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Amoy	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Swatow	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Hongkong	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Shanghai	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Amoy	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Swatow	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Hongkong	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Shanghai	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Amoy	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Swatow	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Hongkong	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Shanghai	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Amoy	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Swatow	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Hongkong	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Shanghai	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Amoy	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Swatow	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Hongkong	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Shanghai	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Amoy	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Swatow	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Hongkong	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Shanghai	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Amoy	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Swatow	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Hongkong	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Shanghai	18.30	17.00	17.00	17.00</			